Village Volunteer Force How and Why?

SHORT COURSE TRAINING TO B.D.OS OF MADRAS STATE

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ORIENTATION AND STUDY CENTRE
BHAVANISAGAR

"Community Development Programme promises to reach its consummation today. For we have at last the spectacle and the phenomenon of a community in action against a formidable peril. We come to the people this time no longer with sanctions based on offers and bounties from Government. We come instead with a call for blood, sweat and tears. For these alone constitute the eternal wherewithal for all pilgrimage. These calls can and will be responded to any when the callers themselves have set the example by the purity of their conduct, sincerity of their approach and by the dynamism of their own actions."

S. K. DEY

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VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE- HOW AND WHY?

(SHORT COURSE TRAINING TO B.D.O'S OF MADRAS STATE)

OFFICE OF THE PRIN... TRG. CENTRE
4 - JAN 1964
KRISHNAGIRI ... PROJECT

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ORIENTATION & STUDY CENTRE, BHAVANISAGAR

I N T R O D U C T I O N

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The inception of the Village Volunteer Force is the logical culmination of the Community Development Movement.Chinese aggression has only hastened its timing. From its previous official, advisory and representative phases, the Community Development has necessarily to blossom forth and take to the voluntary phase, if it has got to survive and deliver the goods to the common man. The implication of this scheme is far reaching in its ideals and goals and would therefore require a thorough search of heart and intensive education to create the required amount of conviction for the people to enlist themselves voluntarily out of their own free volition.

The systematic and intensive education of the various aspects to all those who are to play a key role in this scheme became imperative and urgent therefore. This question was discussed in one of the Managing Board meetings of the Orientation and Study Centre, Bhavanisagar held on 18.12.1962. The Chairman Shri G.Venkatachalapathy, Additional Development Commissioner, Madras suggested that to start with all the Panchayat Union Commissioners of Madras State might be taken up in batches, for an intensive coaching in this scheme. Accordingly, proposals were submitted to Madras Government with the prior approval of Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation.The sanction of the Madras Government for imparting training to all the Block Development Officers of the State is contained in the GO.Ms.No. 552 dated 12.3.1963 of Rural Development and Local Administration Department vide copy reproduced in the Annexure.

Accordingly short courses of five day's duration each were given to 364 Block Development Officers of Madras State plus 32 Block Development Officers from Southern states who were undergoing their Job course then. They were divided into five batches and the short courses were held on the following dates:

	From	To	No.of B.D.Os
1.	1.4.1963	5.4.1963	83
2.	8.4.1963	12.4.1963	87
3.	14.5.1963	18.5.1963	65
4.	21.5.1963	25.5.1963	57
5.	28.5.1963	1.6.1963	72+32= 104
			396

The methodology followed was of a seminar type. The various aspects of the Village Volunteer Force were brought out in the shape of 15 working papers. Each of these working papers posed certain relevant questions to stimulate thinking and discussions The essence of the discussions was summarised through drafting committees for each of the papers and for each of the batches. A copy of the note on the procedure circulated is to be seen in the Annexure.

All the five reports on the discussions against each of the paper were subsequently summarised and edited as one single summary of discussions. These fifteen working papers and the summary of discussions thereon have been included in this booklet.

As per the request of Shri G.Venkatachalapathy, the Block Development Officers in all the five batches were also given separate periods to discuss and bring out useful suggestions for the successful working of the Village Volunteer Force in addition to whatever that is contained in the working papers. These discussions have brought out 25 very useful recommendations of a general nature. They have also been included in this booklet in their original form in Tamil. Besides, this booklet also contains the poetic translation of the pledge by Namakkal Kavingnar, the radio speech of Shri G.Venkatachalapathy, etc.

From the recorded evaluations received from the trainees it is gratifying to note that every one of them found the course to be extremely useful, educative and conveying the details for concrete action programmes on the various aspects of the scheme. The courses created quite a good deal of provoked and agitated thinking and mutual sharing of the knowledge and field experience of the Block Development Officers. On the whole, thanks to the complete harmony, anxiety and co-operation evinced by one and all the participants, these courses proved to be of thumping success.

For the success achieved, one main contribution came from the guest speakers. Shri G.Venkatachalapathy, Additional Development Commissioner, Madras spent several hours in addressing the trainees of first, third and fourth batches. From his rich knowledge and experience, he was drawing the attention of the Block Development Officers to villages and blocks where all good work has been done through people's own efforts, both before and after the introduction of the Village Volunteer Force. He explained as to how the Village Swaraj can be established by sponsoring properly and in good faith the Village Volunteer Force scheme and quoted largely from Thirukural Bharathi and Mahatmaji's writings to illustrate his view points. At his instance, copies of the book 'Village Swaraj' by Mahatmaji were distributed to all the Block Development Officers and they were requested to read, assimilate and execute their programmes in the light of the contents of that book. His suggestions for the proper organisation and functioning of the Village Volunteer Force are to be seen in his radio speech on the subject.

Shri K.Arunachalam, Vice-Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, was kind enough to address the first batch of trainees in two sessions. He appreciated the need for organising Village Volunteer Force out of conviction and Bhakthi to the villages on the part of the volunteers. According to him the Swadeshi mindedness with the idea of helping oneself and at the same time helping the villages to develop, should be the guiding principle. He further stressed that in so doing the teachings of Mahatmaji, Swami Vivekananda and Shri Tilak through his book 'Karma Yoga Rahasya'

should be fully borne in mind.

Shri B.Rudramurthy, Principal of Orientation and Study Centre, Mysore addressed the second batch of trainees on two occasions. He traced the growth of administration in our country leading to the disintegration of leadership and the Community on account of the smothering growth of the administrators resulting in the introduction of the Panchayati Raj to rectify the same. He advised the Block Development Officers to develop action mindedness in the Village Volunteer Force programme. He also spoke about the need for the extension approach in its organisation and running.

Shri K.M.Subramaniam, the Chairman of Gobichettipalayam Panchayat Union Council gave an interesting account of his own experience in undergoing training under the Village Defence programme and exhorted the Block Development Officers of the third batch to do likewise.

Shri T.V.Venkatraman, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Madras discussed the field experience and problems faced by the Block Development Officers in the third batch with a view to arrange for the rendering of proper help and guidance from the Government level.

This booklet is being brought out at the request of all the participants to serve as a guide book for their reference. It was also their intention that the Madras Government, the Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers and other District Officers who are supervising their work will have proper idea of the various implications through a perusal of this booklet and render suitable guidance through issue of relevant directions.

On behalf of the Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation and the staff of this Centre, I express my gratitude to the Madras Government for their timely arrangement of this training to all their Block Development Officers at considerable costs. I also thank the various guest speakers for their participation and addressing the trainees.

1.11.1963
BHAVANISAGAR.

(S.M.SULAIMAN)
PRINCIPAL.

சபதம் கொள்வோம்.

1. பஞ்சாயத்தின் பகுதியைச் சேர்ந்த
இங்கே கூடியிருக்கிற நாங்கள்
சத்தியம் செய்தொரு சபதம் கொள்வோம்:--
இந்திய நாடு எந்த நாளிலும்
அண்டைச் சீனரின் அரசாங்கத்துடன்
நல்லெண் ணத்துடன் நட்பு கொண்டாடியே
நடந்திருப்பதை நாவிலம் அறியும்
ஒருவர் சுதந்தரம் ஒருவர் மதித்து
ஒருவருக் கொருவர் ஊறுசெய் யாமல்
ஒருவர் ஆட்சியில் ஒருவர் தலையிடார்
அவரவர் கொள்கை அவரவர் கொண்டு
சமா தானமாய்ச் சகவாழ்வு நடத்த
ஒருவருக் கொருவர் உறுதி கூறி
பஞ்ச சீலத்தின் படியே நடப்பதாய்
வாக்களித் திருந்தும் வஞ்சகச் சீனர்கள்
மண்ணாசை கொண்டோ மற்றாசை கொண்டோ
நல்லெண் ணத்தையும் நட்புற வோடு
பஞ்ச சீலத்தையும் பறக்கடித் திட்டுத்
திருட்டுத் தனமாய் திட்டமிட் டிருந்து
நடக்கா தென்றே நம்பியிருந்த நாம்
திடுக்கிடும் படியாய்த் திடுமெனப் பாய்ந்து
பாரதத்தின் மேல் படையெடுத்தார்கள்.

2. அப்படி யிருந்தும் அஞ்சா நெஞ்சராய்
எல்லையைக் காக்க எதிர்த்து நின்று
புலிபோற் சீறிப் போர்புரிந் திட்ட
ஜவான் களோடுத் தளபதி களின்
வீரச் செயலையும் தீரப் புகழையும்
பாராட்டிச் சரித்திரப் பேரேட்டில் திகழப்
பொன்னெழுத் துக்களில் பொறித்து வைப்போம்.
பெற்ற தாயின் பெருமையைக் காத்துப்
பிறந்த பொன்னாட்டின் ஒருமையைப் பேணிச்

சமரிடை மாண்டு அமரர்க ளாகிய
தீரர்கள் புரிந்துள்ளத் தியாகத்தை மெச்சி
நெஞ்சுற வணங்கி அஞ்சலி செய்வோம்.

3. சீனப் படைகள் ஈனமாய்த் தாக்கிய
அக்ரமச் செய லை அறிந்திட்ட வுடனே
அபாய நி லையின் அளவை உணர்ந்து
அவசரத் தேவையை நன்று யறிந்து
வியக்கத் தகுந்த வீறுகொண் டெழுந்து
நெருக்கடி நி லையை நீக்கிடத் துடித்துப்
பணமும் ஆளும் பண்டமும் ஆகிய
தேசத்தின் பலம் முழுதையும் திரட்ட
இந்நாட் டிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும்
சாதி, கட்சி, சமயம் என்கிற
வேற்றுமை யாவும் விட்டொழித் தவராய்
ஒருமனப் பட்டு ஒத்துழைப் பதனைப்
புகழ்ந்து பேசிட வார்த்தைகள் போதா.
நாட்டவர்க் கெல்லாம் நன்றி செலுத்தி
வாயார மனமார வாழ்த்தி மகிழ்வோம்.

4. சுதந்தர ஜோதியும் தியாகச் சுடரும்
புத்தொளி பரப்பிப் புதுஉணர் வூட்டி
இந்தியத் தாயின் சொந்தச் சுதந்தரம்
பறிபோ காமல் பாதுகாத்திடவும்
ஒருமைப் பாட்டை உறுதி யாக்கவும்
அனைவரும் தம்மை அர்ப்பணம் செய்திடத்
துடிக்கிற நி லையைத் தூண்டிவிட் டுள்ளப்
புதுமையைக் கண்டு பூரிப் படைகிறோம்.

5. பழிகாரச் சீனரின் படையெடுப் பினையும்
அவர்கள் புரிந்துள்ள ஆக்கிர மிப்பையும்
எதிர்த்திட வேண்டிய இக்கட்டு நேர்ந்தச்
சங்கட நி லையைச் சமாளித் திட

உடனடி யாகநம் உதவிக்கு வந்து
அவசிய மாகிய ஆயுதங் களையும்
தளவா டங்களும் தார்மிக பலமும்
அநுதாபத்துடன் அள்ளிக் கொடுத் துள
நட்பு கொண்டாடும் நாடுகட் கெல்லாம்
வணக்கத் தோடு நன்றி வழங்குவோம்.

6. ஆக்ரமித் தவர்களை அப்புறப் படுத்திநம்
புண்ணிய பூமியின் மண்ணைவிட் டவர்கள்
ஒழிகிற வரைக்கும் ஓய்ந்திட மாட்டோம்.
எப்படிக் கடுமையாய்ய் எத்துணைக் காலம்
போராட வேண்டினும் சோராது புரிவோம்
என்னும் பிரதிகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம்.

7. இந்தத் துணிவுடன் இங்குள நம்முடைப்
பஞ்சா யத்தின் பலமெலாம் திரட்டிப்
பொன்னும் பொருளும் போரிடத் தக்க
ஆள்பலம் முதலிய அனைத்தும் உதவி
இந்தியத் தாயின் இப்பெரும் முயற்சியில்
நமது கடமையாம் நம்முடைப் பங்கைச்
செலுத்திடு வோமெனச் சபதம் செய்கிறோம்.

ஜேய் ஹிந்த் !

-- நாமக்கல் கவிஞர்
வெ. ராமலிங்கம் பிள்ளை.

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* கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையின் அமைப்பும் வேலைகளும்.

(கோ. வெங்கிடாசலபதி, துணை அபிவிருத்திக் கமிஷனர், மதராஸ்)

கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பெற்று ஆறு மாத காலம் ஆகிறது. சென்ற இந்த ஆறு மாத காலத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டில் உள்ள எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை நல்ல விதமாகவே ஆரம்பமாகியிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லலாம். ராஜ்யத்தில் உள்ள 375 வட்டாரங்களில் சுமார் 50 வட்டாரங்களுக்கு நேரில் சென்று கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை வேலையைப் பார்வையிட்ட போது நேரில் பார்ப்பவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமும் உற்சாகமும் தரக்கூடிய வண்ணம் நல்ல வேலைகள் நடைபெற்றிருக்கின்றன என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றியது. தொண்டர் படையில் சேர்ந்த பெரும்பாலோர் காக்கியில் அரைக்கால் சட்டையும், வெள்ளை அரைக்கைச் சட்டையும் பாட்ஜும் அணிந்து நேராக நிமிர்ந்து நடைபோட்டுச் செல்வது காண்போருக்கு ஆனந்தமான காட்சியாக இருக்கிறது. இத்தொண்டர் படையினர் தம் முயற்சியால் சில ஊர்களில் நல்ல ரோடுகள் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான மரங்கள் நடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். நட்ட மரங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சுவதற்கு அந்தந்த இடங்களில் இகணிகளும் தோண்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஊரைச் சுத்தமாகவும் சுகாதார வசதியுடனும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கான வேலைகளைச் சில இடங்களில் செய்து முடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சுருங்கக்கூறின் தொண்டர்கள் அந்தந்த ஊர்களில் நல்ல வேலைகள் செய்வதற்கான ஊக்கமும் உற்சாகமும் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லலாம். சென்ற மூன்று மாத காலத்திற்குள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள எல்லா வட்டாரங்களில் இருக்கும் தலைமைத் தொண்டர்களுக்கு தேகப்பயிற்சி, கொடி வணக்கம், அணிஅணியாகச் சேர்ந்து செல்கின்ற பழக்கத்திற்கான பயிற்சி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த பயிற்சி ஆங்காங்குள்ள உயர்நிலைப்பற்றி தேகப் பயிற்சி ஆசிரியர்கள், ஏ.சி.சி., என்.சி.சி. அதிகாரிகளுடைய உதவியால் நல்ல முறையில் நடைபெற்றிருக்கிறது.

கிராமத் தொண்டர்கள், இனிமேல் செய்ய வேண்டுவதற்கான வேலைத் திட்டத்தை அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து எதிர் பார்ப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. சென்ற ஒரு மாத காலமாக நான் சில ஜில்லாக்களுக்குச் சென்று ஆங்காங்குள்ள கிராமசேவகர்கள், விஸ்தரிப்பு அதிகாரிகள், கமிஷனர்கள் இவர்களை கண்டு பேசி வருகிறேன். நான் கண்டு பேசும் போது ஊழியர்களுக்கு நான் சொல்லி வரும் என்னுடைய ஆலோசனைகளை இன்று இந்த வானொலி மூலம் ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள எல்லோருக்கும் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது..

ஒரு கிராமத்திலுள்ள பத்து குடும்பங்களுக்குக் குறைந்த பட்சம் ஒரு தொண்டராவது இருந்து வர வேண்டும். அந்த ஒரு தொண்டருக்கு 'இந்த ஊரில் இந்த பத்துக் குடும்பங்களின் தொண்டனாக இருந்து நான் வேலை செய்யப் போகிறேன்' என்ற எண்ணம் ஏற்பட வேண்டும். கிராமத்திற்குச் சேவை செய்வதற்குத் தொண்டனாகப் பதிவு செய்து கொண்டபோதிலும் விவசாயம், அறிவு விளக்கம் முதலிய வேலைகளில் ஒவ்வொரு தொண்டரும் தனக்கு என்று ஒரு பகுதியைக் கிராமத்தில் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொண்டு அந்த பகுதில் உள்ளவர்களுக்குத் தன்னுடைய தொண்டினை திறம்படிச் செய்ய முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். இப்படி பத்துக் குடும்பங்களுக்கு ஒரு தொண்டர் வீதம் ஏற்படுவார்களானால் ஆயிரம் ஜனத்தொகை உள்ளதும் சுமார் இருநூறு குடும்பங்களையுடையதுமான ஒரு சிறிய கிராமத்தில் குறைந்தபட்சம் இருபது தொண்டர்கள் இருந்து வருவார்கள். மனப்பூர்வமாகச் சேவை செய்வதற்கு அர்ப்பணித்துக் கொண்ட இந்த இருபது பேர்களுடன் அந்த ஊர் பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவரும், அங்கத்தினர்களும் சேர்ந்து கொள்வார்களேயானால் * ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் பத்து குடும்பங்களுக்கு ஒரு தொண்டர் இருக்கிறார் என்ற நிலை தமிழ் நாட்டுக் கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுவதற்கு எல்லோரும் முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி ஊருக்கு தொண்டு செய்வதற்கு மனமுள்ள இந்த 20,30 பேர்களும் செய்ய வேண்டியது என்ன?

*. ஒவ்வொரு சிறிய கிராமத்திலும் 20 முதல் 30 பேர்கள் அடங்கிய ஒரு தொண்டர் படைக்குழு இருந்து வரும். எனவே

என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தில் இந்த ஊர் உயர உழைக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணமுள்ள இந்தக் கிராமத் தொண்டர்கள் வாரம் ஒரு முறை ஊரிலுள்ள பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலோ, சமூகக் கல்வி நிலையத்திலோ, பஜனை மடத்திலோ அல்லது வேறு வசதியான ஒரு இடத்திலோ கூட வேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து கூடிப் பேசும் நாள் வெள்ளிக்கிழமையா, சனிக்கிழமையா அல்லது ஞாயிறு எது என்று நிச்சயித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அந்தக் கிழமையில் எத்தனை மணிக்கு கூடுவது என்பதையும் தொண்டர்கள் தீர்மானித்துக் கொள்வது நல்லது. உதாரணமாக ஒவ்வொரு ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமையும் மாலை 7 மணிக்கு எங்கள் ஊர்த் தொண்டர் படைக்கூட்டம் இந்த இடத்தில் நடக்கும் என்று எல்லா தொண்டர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

கிறிஸ்தவ குடும்பங்களில் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமை வந்ததும் அன்று குறித்த நேரத்தில் சர்ச்சுக்கு செல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற நினைவு ஏற்படுவது போல, கிராமத் தொண்டர்களுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு வாரத்திலும் இந்தக் கிழமையில் இத்தனை மணிக்கு தொண்டர் படைக்கூட்டத்திற்குச் செல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற நினைவுப் பழக்கம் ஏற்படுமாயின் அது ஊர் வேலைகள் நல்ல முறையில் ஆரம்பமாவதற்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். இந்த வாராந்தரக் கூட்டத்திற்குக் கிராமத் தொண்டர்களுடன் அந்த ஊர்ப் பஞ்சாயத்து அங்கத்தினர்களும், பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவரும்

அவசியம் வந்து கலந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்ற நியதியும் இருந்து வரவேண்டும். பஞ்சாயத்து வேறு, தொண்டர் படை வேறு என்ற பிரிவு ஏற்படும்படி விட்டுவிடக் கூடாது. குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்திலே, குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்திலே தொண்டர்கள் வந்து சேர்ந்தவுடன் மன அமைதியை தர வல்லதும், தெய்வ பக்தியை மூட்டுவதுமான சில பிரார்த்தனைப் பாடல்கள் அல்லது பஜனைப் பாடல்கள் பாடி மௌனமாக சிறிது நேரம் பிரார்த்தனை செய்து கிராமத்தின் அபிவிருத்திக்கான காரியங்களை பேச ஆரம்பிப்பது நல்லது. ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் செய்யப்பட வேண்டிய வேலைகள் எத்தனையோ இருக்கின்றன.

உதாரணமாக குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிக்கான நீர்த்தேக்கம் கட்டுவது, ஊரைச் சுத்தமாகவும் அழகாகவும் வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வது விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கான விஷயங்கள், கால் நடைகள், கோழிகள் முதலியன வளர்ப்பது பற்றியது, கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இப்போது இருப்பதைவிட இன்னும் சிறந்த முறையில் வேலை செய்து வருவதற்கான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி யோசித்து குழந்தைகளுக்கு மத்தியான உணவு இன்னும் நல்ல முறையில் செய்து தருவது, விவசாய வேலை இல்லாத சமயங்களில் வேறு என்ன வேலைகளைக் கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுத்துவது, விவசாயமும் தொழிலும் கூட்டுறவு முறையில் நடை பெறுவதற்கான விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி யோசிப்பது* இத்தகைய எத்தனையோ விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு முடியும். வேண்டியதெல்லாம் ஊரிலுள்ள தொண்டர்களும், பஞ்சாயத்து அங்கத்தினர்களும் எந்த இடத்திலாவது வடி ஊருக்கு நல்லது செய்யும் வேலைகளைப்பற்றி பேச வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணமே முதலில் எல்லோருடைய உள்ளங்களிலும் ஏற்பட வேண்டும். ஊரில் ஒரு நல்ல காரியம் நடக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அந்த நல்ல எண்ணம் ஊரார் சிலர் மனதிலாவது ஏற்பட்டாலன்றி காரியங்கள் நடைபெறுவதற்கில்லை. எனவே இந்த வாராந்தரக் கூட்டம் இடைவிடாமல் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் வாரந்தோறும் நடைபெறுவதற்கான என்னென்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அவற்றை நன்கு சிந்தனை செய்து வாராந்தரக் கூட்டத்திற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளில் நாம் ஈடுபட வேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய யோசனை.

* ஏரி, குளங்களை செப்பனிடுவது ஊரெல்லாம் ஒரே குடும்பமா [illegible] இயங்குவதற்காக செய்ய வேண்டிய என்ன என்பதைப் பற்றிய யோசிப்பது.

கிராமத்தில் வாரம் ஒருமுறை தொண்டர்களுடைய கூட்டம் நடப்பது போல இந்தக் கிராமத் தொண்டர்களின் முயற்சியால் மாதம் ஒருமுறை பௌர்ணமி அன்றோ அம்மாவாசை அன்றோ, கார்த்திகை, பூசம் அல்லது கடைசி வெள்ளிக் கிழமை முதலி ஏதாவது ஒரு தினத்தில் வீட்டிற்கு ஒருவர் வீதம் ஊரிலுள்ள எல்லா மக்களும் மாதாந்திர ஊர்க்கூட்டத்தில் கலந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு கூடி சென்ற வாரங்களில் கிராமத் தொண்டர்கள் பேசிய விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிப் பரிசீலித்து ஊரை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்கான வேலைத் திட்டங்கள் என்னென்ன,

இந்த வேலைத் திட்டத்தில் எந்த அம்சத்தை முதலில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும், அதற்கு என்ன செலவாகும், கிராமத்தினுடைய பொருள் பலமும் ஆள் பலமும் எவ்வளவு கிராமத்தாருடைய சக்திக்கு மிஞ்சிய வேலையாக இருந்தால் பஞ்சாயத்து, பஞ்சாய்த்து யூனியன் அல்லது ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் இவர்களுடைய உதவியைப் பெறுவதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்வது என்ற விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியெல்லாம் பேசலாம். இந்த ஊர் பொதுக் கூட்டம், அந்தப் பொது கூட்டத்திலே நடைபெறுகிற விவாதங்கள், எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபட்டு தீர்மானிக்கிற விஷயங்கள் ஊர் வளர்ச்சிக்கு மிக உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஊர் பொதுக் கூட்டம் கூட வேண்டிய தேதியும், இடமும், நேரமும் முன்னதாகவே ஊரிலுள்ள எல்லா குடும்பத்தினருக்கும் கிராமத் தொண்டர்கள் மூலம் அறிவிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அவசியமானால் ஒவ்வொரு தொண்டரும் தன்னுடைய பகுதியிலுள்ள பத்து குடும்பத்தார்களுக்கு இந்த விஷயத்தைச் சொல்லி அவர்களைக் கூட்டத்திற்கு அழைத்து வர முடிந்தால் நலமாகவிருக்கும். ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி முறை நல்ல விதமான முறையில் நடைபெறுவதற்கு இவ்வாறு மாதமொருமுறை ஊரிலுள்ள முக்கியஸ்தர்களைக் கிராமத் தொண்டர்களின் உதவியால் கூட்டிப் பேசுவதும் விவாதிப்பதும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். ஊர் கூட, பேசி, தீர்மானிக்கிற விஷயங்களை அந்த ஊரில் பஞ்சாயத்து மூலமாகவோ, அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் வாயிலாகவோ செய்து முடிப்பதற்கு இம்மாதிரி ஊர்ப்பொதுக் கூட்டங்கள் உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

எனவே என்னுடைய இந்த மூன்று யோசனைகளை—அதாவது ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் குறைந்த பட்சம் பத்து குடும்பங்களுக்கு ஒரு தொண்டர் வீதம் ஊருக்குத் தொண்டு செய்ய நல்ல மனமுள்ள இளைஞர்கள் முன்வர வேண்டும். என்பது, இரண்டாவது, இங்ஙனம் தொண்டு செய்வதற்கு முன்வரும் கிராமத் தொண்டர்கள் வாரம் ஒருமுறை கூடி ஊருக்கு நல்ல விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி உரையாட வேண்டும் என்பது; மூன்றாவதாக ஊரிலுள்ள எல்லா கிராமத் தொண்டர்களின் முயற்சியால் ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்திலும் உள்ள முக்கியஸ்தர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் மாதம் ஒரு நாள் ஊர்ப் பொதுவிடத்தில் பொதுக் கூட்டமாகக் கூடி ஊருக்கான அபிவிருத்தி வேலைகளைப் பற்றி ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்பது. இந்த மூன்று யோசனைகளையும் நடைமுறையில் நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க கிராம சேவகர்களும், விஸ்தரிப்பு அதிகாரிகளும், பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கமிஷனர்களும் தங்களால் முடிந்த அத்தனையும் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். "அன்பர் பணி செய்ய என்னை ஆளாக்கி விட்டுவிட்டால் இன்பநிலை தானே வந்தெய்தும்" என்ற நினைவு நம் ஒவ்வொருவர் உள்ளத்திலும் நிலையாக இடம் பெற ஆண்டவன் அருள் செய்வானாக.

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* வானொலிப் பேச்சு.

கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை பயிற்சித் துவக்கம்.

(ஏ. கிருஷ்ணசாமி, அவினாசி வட்டார ஆணையாளர்)

எய்ணை எழுபகை எங்கு(ம்) இல்லாத
வையகம் முழுவதும் வாழ்த்திய எம்மண் மேல்
பொய் நெறியாளன் புல்லியன் சீனன்
உய்யவே நினைத்து ஓர் அடி வைத்தான்.

பண்புகள் நிறைந்த பாரத தேசம்
பகைவனின் சூழ்ச்சியைக் கண்டு
எண்ணிலா நெறிகள் யெங்கும் இந்நாட்டினில்
எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுமே சேர்ந்து
மண்ணினைக் காக்க மனவுறுதிகொண்டு
மாபெரும் சபதம் செய்து
திண்மையாய் செயலில் ஆற்றவே முனைந்தனர்
செந்தமிழ் நாட்டிடை உள்ளோர்

சென்னை மாநில அரசும்
செய்ததோர் ஆணை அதனால்
மன்நெடும் தொகுப்பில் அமைந்த
மாவட்டம் நெடுகிலு முள்ள
அன்றுமே தோன்றிய ஆறு
புத்து மூவரைப் போல
எண்பத்தி மூவர் நாங்கள்
இன்றுமே ஒன்றாய் இணைந்தோம்.

எல்லோரும் கற்கலாம் என்னும்
எற்றத்தை தன்னுள்ளே கொண்ட
பல்பெரும் கலா சாலையான
பவானிசாகர் அதனில்
கலங்கரை விளக்க(ம்) ஆக்
கற்றவர் நேர்ந்தோர் குலேஞர்
நலங்கொள் பயனை ஆற்றும்
நற்றவை பனிஇது கண்டோம்.

இம்மாத முதல்தேதி திங்கள் (1.4.63)
என்கின்ற சிறப்பான நாளில்
எம்மையும் இசைவுடன் எற்று
இனிய தன்முகம் காட்டி
செம்மையே ஆன சிரமத்
தொண்டர் பயிற்சி தன்னை
மும்மைசால் கலையுயர் முதல்வர்
முறைப்படி துவக்கம் செய்தார்.

(எழுத்தறிந்த கலைபயின்றேன். எண்ணரிய நூல்கள்
எத்தனையோ அத்தனையும் எண்ணியாழங்கண்டோன்
பழுத்த மேல்நாலோர்கள் பேரவையில் முந்தும்
பணிந்துமொழிப் பெருங்குணத்தான் கனிந்துகுண நலத்தான்
தழைத்தநல் சொற்செல்வம் பெற்ற தவப்பயனால்
தன்கமையுடன் யாவார்க்கும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி
இழைத்தநல் கனிவுடனே எம்மையும் தான்
இவ்வைந்து நாட்களிலே, அழைத்துச், சென்றான்.

மண்டல ரீதியில் நின்று
மானிட சமுதாயம் வாழ்க
தொண்டர் அணிப்படை என்னும்
தூயநல் பயிற்சி துவக்கி
கண்டறியாதென கண்டோம் என்று
கண்பவர் கேட்பவர் எல்லாம்
பொன்னனை கருத்துக்கள் நம்மை
புகுத்தினர் எங்கள் மனதில்

ஆழி சூழ்ந்தபா ரதம்-தன்னில்
அமைதி வாழ்வு வேண்டுமெனில்
வாழும் வாழ்வில் உன்னையும் நீ
மறந்து வாழ வேண்டுமென்றும்
ஏழையாகிய எளியவரின்
எளியனாகிய என்றதன்மேல்
தோழனாகி யாவர்க்கும் தொண்டனாகும்
இக்கருத்தை

நடமாடும் திருமியக்கல்லூ ரியென
நடாத்திக் காட்டும் நல்லுணர்வோய்
வடவேங்கடவன் துணை. கொண்டோய்
வடவேங்கடவன் பெயர் கொண்டோய்
திடமுடன்தான் எம்மனதில்
திகழ வைத்தது கண்டு.
படர் ஒளி பரிதி நாயகன்
பகலவன் சா[illegible]ண்டு

எடுத்தோம் ஓர்தனி சபதம்
இத்திரு நாளது தன்னில்
அடுத்துவரும் காலம் எல்லாம்
அண்ணல் காட்டிய வழிதன்னில்
தொடுத்து நிற்போம் எனக்கூறி
தொழுத கையினர் ஒருபாலாய்
தடுத்தாட் கொண்ட இறையருளால்
தாழ்ந்து வந்தனம் செலுத்துகின்றோம்.

(ஆக்கியோன் – கிருஷ்ணசாமி, அவிநாசி வட்டாரம்)

INAUGURATION-EXPLAINING THE IMPORTANCE OF VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE-ORGANISATION OF THE THREE FORCES-WOMEN'S WING-ROLE OF YOUTH CLUBS-DEFENCE LABOUR BANK WITH A REVOLVING CAPITAL.

* * *

Consequent on the Chinese aggression on India's soil, the duties and responsibilities of all the citizens of India have become manifold and intensified, both on the military and on the civilian fronts. In this context the role that has to be played by the Community Development and Panchayatiraj institutions at all levels has become urgent and significant in view of the pivotal role they have to play in the mobilisation of the enthusiasm generated in rural India for war efforts and in the fulfilment of the immediate and long term objectives of economic development.

The need today is the total mobilisation of both human and material resources. There are now 5119 blocks out of 5223 proposed, functioning in the country. Madras State accounts for 373 numbers in 21 development District. There are about 2,03,000 panchayats and 2,20,000 village cooperatives which between them account for a million executive and secretariat staff, 3 to 4 million non-official representatives of the people, apart from more than 4 million trained Grama Sahayaks. In Madras State al-one, there are about 12,500 panchayats covering a population of 2.8 crores. There is equally a large number of co-operative institutions and the elected representatives of the panchayats and co-operatives running to several lakhs. This corps of executives and village leaders will have to act as catalysts for the total mobilisation of village resources. This mobilisation is proposed to be achieved through the Village Volunteer Force.

The Village Volunteer Force will have three fold programme namely production, mass education, and village defence. It will have, therefore, three units, each of which will be devoted to one of the three aspects mentioned above. In forming these units, it will be desirable, if all the Volunteers who have experience of agriculture, industries and construction grouped together in the unit for production; all the volunteers who are educated and informed about current events and who have good expression and can undertake propaganda, in the unit for mass education and all the volunteers who are young and healthy preferably of the age group of 21-40 in the unit for village defence. There should be no compulsion in placing the volunteers in particular units and if necessary a volunteer may be permitted to be a member of more than one unit. Thus, for example, a teacher may be the member of the units for mass education as well as for village defence.

In any programme the elders furnish the knowledge, the youths furnish the drive and the women the sustenance. The Village Volunteer Force operating under the auspicious of Village Panchayats will have the elders in plenty in their elected representatives. The youths and the women have got to be organized and their energies canalised to give drive and sustenance to our war efforts. It is therefore, considered essential to put all the able bodied youths who are members of the one or more of the three units round the youth club and

all the women members equally to form a wing round the Madhar Sangham. To activise this programme of Village Volunteer Force every village should have vigorously working youth or Young Farmer's Club and a Madhar Sangham to act in unison with the Village panchayat.

Gold is wealth both in peace and in crisis. The gold we have is very limited in quantity. Besides inspite of our best trial, it is still found difficult to unearth and commandeer all the gold hoarded. Alternative resources in material which can be converted into ready cash are equally limited. The only commodities which are in abundance are the labour of hands and the warmth of heart. Rural India, today consists of nearly 36 crores of people. This means about 20 crores of able bodied persons, both men and women. The proposal today is to establish a bank in each village for National Defence. This is called the Defence Labour Bank. It will call for no housing accommodation nor any armed sentry to guard it. It only takes the form of a simple register maintained with the Panchayat. The contribution to this bank is voluntary and the contributors will offer a minimum of 12 days of free labour a year or the money value in lieu thereof. The landless and the under developed section of the community should not be permitted to subscribe more than 12 days of free labour a year. The deposits in the Defence Labour Bank should be utilised for work at the behest of the community.

The Defence Labour Bank will have a revolving capital attached to it. All the monetary contributions in lieu of the free labour and the monetary value of the free labour employed in schemes for which funds are available will be credited to this account. This fund thus accruing will again be made use of for creating community assets or for the Defence purposes at the behest of the community.

The enclosed charts will explain in a nut shell the organisation of the Village Volunteer Force at various levels as directed by the Madras Government in their G.O.Ms.No. 2793 Rural Development and Local Administration Department dated 26.12.1962. To bring out the magnitude and the importance of the Defence Labour Bank, another chart is also enclosed.

QUESTION: 1. What are the difficulties and reactions of the people to the organisation of Village Volunteer Force?

2. How do you propose to overcome these difficulties.

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE - MADRAS STATE.

(As per G.O.Ms.No.2793/26th December '62.

NATIONAL LEVEL:

HIGH POWERED COMMITTEE.
Chairman:
PRIME MINISTER.

Guidance and Supervision.

MINISTRY OF COMM. DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION.

To Keep Close Liaison

NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL.
Chairman:
HOME MINISTER.

MINISTRIES CONCERNED.

CITIZENS CENTRAL COUNCIL.

BUILDING UP AND SUITABLY GUIDING NATIONAL WILL TO DEFEND

STATE LEVEL:

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF THE CABINET.

CHAIRMAN.
Chief Minister.

MEMBERS.
Minister for Finance
and
Minister for Industries.

LIAISON

DEPARTMENTS OF GOVT.
OTHER ORGANISATIONS
engaged in the
DEFENCE EFFORT.

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR
Coordination and Implementation.

Assisted by
Adl.,Development Commissioner.

Production Programme and Indicating spefific objectives of the same within the wider Programme of National Plan.

DISTRICT LEVEL

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL.

including

Collector
and
P.A.
To the Collector
(Panchayat)

General purpose standing committee of the District Development Council including Government Departments at District level. Non-official organisations connected with Defence effort.

Organisations connected with the Defence Effort.

L I A I S O N.

Responsible for all matters concerned at District Level - with the Village Volunteer Force.

Block LEVEL:

PANCHAYAT UNION COUNCIL.

1. Fully responsible for all the activities connected with the Defence effort.

2. Provide effective link between Village Volunteer Force in the different panchayats.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED BY THE PANCHAYAT UNION COUNCIL CONSISTS OF:

Selected Chief Volunteers. (One from each Gramasevak Circle)
Members of the General purpose Committee of the Panchayat Union.

Chairman.
Panchayat Union Chairman.

Secretary
Panchayat Union Commissioner.

Responsible for prompt distribution of Literature, News letters, Instructions etc.and dissemination of correct information relating to Defence efforts.

PANCHAYAT LEVEL:

PANCHAYAT

Constitute itself
into
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

Chairman.
(President of Panchayat).

Common agency for promoting and implementing all the schemes connected with the Defence efforts.

SUPERVISE AND GUIDE

VILAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

With the assistance of elected members, village leaders, teachers etc. in particular Youth Clubs and Madhar Sangams in the organisation, as well as implementation. Consists of-All able-bodied adults in the village who volunteer to join.

CONTROLLED BY.

Chief Volunteer (Preferably) President of Panchayat or anyone else. Three nominated persons will take care of the three units, viz. Production, Mass Education and Village Defence. The Chief Volunteer will guide & supervise these three persons in-charge.

THREE FOLD FUNCTION.

PRODUCTION UNIT.	MASS EDUCATION UNIT.	VILLAGE DEFENCE UNIT
All those experienced in Agri.	All those educated and informed about current events.	All young and healthy between 21 & 40. Young farmers clubs, youth clubs and Madhar Sangams.

A VOLUNTEER MAY BE A MEMBER OF MORE THAN ONE UNIT.

PRODUCTION UNIT.

A strong Agricultural base for National Defence. Intensified agricultural production through village production plans, as the core.

A. Development of Local Community Assets:

1. Panchayat vested and entrusted lands.
2. Compost and Local manurial resources.
3. Vegetable and fruit cultivation,
4. Village Plantation.
5. Pisciculture.
6. Poultry.
7. Village tanks and other rural works.

PRODUCTION UNIT (Contd).

B. Assuming full responsibility for:

1. Intensive and extensive cultivation.
2. Maintenance of minor irrigation sources transferred to Panchayat Union Councils.
3. Execution of Kudimaramath programmes.
4. Execution of Panchayat soil conservation schemes and other special programmes for increasing Agrl.production.

C. SHARE RESPONSIBILITY:

1. In implementing programmes.
2. Schemes under Village agricultural production plan.

D. Ensure the successful implementation of the schemes:

1. Dry Farming
2. Augumentation of local manurial resources.
3. Vegetable production in & around big cities
4. Intensive cultivation of paddy and
5. Short duration crops
6. Other package programmes.

E. Work for the strengthening of Village Cooperatives by:

1. Enrolling more members.
2. Increasing its resources which will provide:
   - i. Adequate credit.
   - ii. Supplies and services to its members for the implementation of the Village Production Plans.
3. Work pertaining to marketing of produce through co-operatives.

M A S S E D U C A T I O N U N I T

I. Responsibility in necessary arrangements of:

1. Dissemination of correct information about war and defence effort.
2. Effective use of publicity material and other literature.
3. Prevention of rumours and
4. The maintenance of morale.

II. Getting listening groups, gather round radio sets-Installation of Radio sets, if need be.
Utilisation of Block information centre for village volunteer force purposes.
Reading and explaining government publications, News-items, reports etc. on village volunteer Force, the history of Chinese aggression and values which our country seeks to uphold.

V I L L A G E D E F E N C E U N I T

.. ..

Attend to the watch and ward duties.

Fire prevention, First Aid, Safe guarding the lines of communication and other community assets, Physical training and mass drill.

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DEFENCE LABOUR BANK.

TOTAL POPULATION
439 millions.

RURAL POPULATION
360 millions.

15 STATES AND 7 UNION TERRITORIES.

320 Districts.

5200 Blocks.

5,57,000 Villages.

2,03,000 PANCHAYATS.

200 Million Able
Bodied Persons.

2,20,000 RURAL COOPERATIVES.

4 Million Trained
Gramsahayaks.

46,000 Nos.
YOUTH CLUBS.

DEFENCE LABOUR BANK.

14,000 Nos.
MAHILA MANDALS.

2400 Million Labour Days At 1 Day Per Month
3000 Million Rupees Worth of Work Turned Out At Re.1.25 nP. Per Labour Day.

CREATION OF COMMUNITY ASSETS.

1. Development of Panchayat Lands.
2. Vegetables and Fruit Cultivation.
3. Manufacture of Compost.
4. Fuel Plantations.
5. Maintenance and Construction of Village Tanks.
6. Maintenance of Field Channels.
7. Soil Conservation.
8. Dry Farming.
9. Raising of Short Term Crops.
10. Other Special Programmes for Increased Agricultralproduction.
11. Pisciculture.
12. Rural Works.

Summary of Discussions.

1.The Village Volunteer Force should reflect the consummate stage in the evolution of Community Development and Panchayati Raj movements by entrusting full responsibility and initiative to the villagers in managing their own affairs. The encroachment by official elements in the recruitment, education, training, programming, implementation and evaluation, though, may be permitted, to some degree in the initial stages should dwindle down gradually and wither away completely, as quickly as possible.

2.This would require recruitment to be on the basis of self-election by the volunteers due to conversion and developing conviction to the programme, as a result of their undergoing a very intensive educative process, both before and after. The question of recruitment by selection, either by the officials or even by the non-officials of the members to the three units should not be resorted to.

3.The scheme should attach importance to the patriotic fervour and service to the C-ommunity and as such mostly the quality and not so much the quantity should form the basis for evaluating the success. The higher tiers of the Panchayati Raj institutions and the superior officials should not unnecessarily hustle the Panchayat and the block agency with their routine and corruptive type of reviewing periodically the physical targets both with reference to recruitment of members and implementation of programmes. After setting up the goals, their role should be to give guidance in rectification of methods and not the rectification of persons.

4.The ultimate object for the Village Volunteer Force should be to match the local talents and local resources to the local needs of the Community. The disrupting influence through, and undue dependance on the financial and other incentives coming from higher bodies and Governments should be withdrawn slowly so that the scheme can stabilise itself and can have a natural and independent growth in the long run.

5.Equally, the baiting of members with free uniforms, promise for other supplies and services and temptations of employment in Government and other services etc., should be scrupulously avoided, so that the spirit of voluntariness and dedicated service to the Community can be kept up.

Reactions:-

1.Generally, the Village Volunteer Force scheme was construed at the outset, to be an indirect attempt at recruitment to the armed forces.

2.The scheme confirming its scope and utility to the villages, when sponsored ostentatiously with official influence by adopting a crash programme and prefixed time schedule was taken to be a Government programme. The uninformed villagers were therefore, not evincing proper interest.

3. Panchayats mostly having influence of poli-

tical parties, the scheme was construed to be the manouver of the ruling party to strengthen its own hold. In some of the Panchayats the miscalculated selection of volunteers with some element of favourtism and affiliation to political parties contributed to this belief.

4. The evil design with which the Chinese effected their unilateral withdrawal causing damping effect upon the enthusiasm, and the political parties raising their ugly heads again in destructive criticism of each other at local levels leading to a general indifference to this programme.

5. The fear complex created in the minds of traditional leaders about their losing local importance provoking them to oppose the scheme.

<u>Difficulties:-</u>

1. Factions and party feelings retard the progress.

2. Generally rich people not prepared to contribute cash nor associate themselves with the poorer sections and offer their free labour.

3. Land disputes and other labour troubles stand in the way.

4. Strained relationship here and there of Presidents of Panchayat Boards who are mostly the Chief volunteers in Madras State with other office bearers.

5. Block administrative agency finding it difficult to have a proper follow up in view of their hands being full with other existing and answerable commitments.

6. Introduction of the scheme without an adequate and sustained educative process.

7. In town Panchayats implementation of the scheme is not so effective due to vastness of the area and lack of mutual contact with, and knowledge of each other.

8. Owner cultivators in intensive areas not finding time.

9. Marginal labourers in dry areas find their twelve day-free-labour contribution, too big a sacrifice.

10. Women in general, in view of their domestic and other obligations find it difficult.

<u>Suggestions:-</u>

1. Constructive and periodical review highlighting the commendable achievements should be resorted to in all the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj.

2. Setting apart pages in all the Government sponsored journals at regional and all India levels to give publicity to the achievements of the programme. Equally all the important dailies may be requested to give due publicity.

3.Panchayati Raj institutions giving up their superiority complex and merging their identities with all the voluntary organisations like Bharat Sevak Samaj, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Y.M.C.A., Ramakrishna Mission, Kasturba Trust etc., which are pioneers in this type of work.

4.The Block Development Officer to be relieved of his routine work load to help finding time to devote to this item. The Extension Officer for Co-operation may be entrusted with the routines of office.

5.C-hairmen of Panchayat Union Councils may be given a similar type of short course training so that they can contribute their knowledgeable and determined participation.

6.Inclusion of this Village Volunteer Force scheme in the text books of schools and colleges and enabling the teachers and students to get proper enlightment to facilitate a better mass education programme.

7.The revival of the functions of the Social Education Organiser by providing more funds and amenities to the Social Education programme and restricting his functions as Extension Officer, Education in the administrative matters relating to Primary Education, so that better and sustained propaganda on this importance scheme is rendered possible.

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APPROACH TO ORGANISATION-REACTION OF THE VILLAGERS-EDUCATION TO KINDLE THE PATRIOTISM-THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE AGGRESSION-CORRECTNESS OF INDIA'S CASE.

* *

A totalitarian party machine percolates into every fibre in the life of the Community and of individuals. In a totalitarian society, individual is a part of the mammoth state and has no existence apart from it. Willy-Nilly the individual grows to be a direct reflection of the State, headed by a special elite. The Chinese force regimented by such a state with their accomplice in Pakistan, which again is a mockery of democracy with an aristocratic self-imposed ruler on top can be matched by a smaller force, only if it grows naturally and spontaneously through people's own volition. Our approach to the Village Volunteer Force, should therefore be, without any element of compulsion. The members of the Village Volunteer Force should be roused to determined and knowledgeable participation out of their own free will and power. The organisation of this Village Volunteer Force is the logical consummation of the Community Development movement Starting from the stage of Government programme with people's participation Community Development passed on to the next stage of People's programme with Governments participation. With the introduction of Panchayati Raj, it became the people's programme with the combined participation of the Government and the people. The Village Volunteer Force aims at getting something out of the people for nothing being the contribution from the Government and is naturally reflecting the ultimate stage of the evolution of this movement. In short the Village Volunteer Force should aim at matching local resources and talents against local needs. The defect of Community Development contributing

to the development of individuals alone and not so much with regard to the Development of community as a whole is proposed to be surmounted so that the individual and the community can march forward mutually together. This in a sense will be the real aim and objective of the socialistic pattern of society, for which India has opted. If this objective cannot be achieved when the climate is congenial now under the impulse of Chinese aggression, then there seems to be no salvation and hope for this gigantic movement set afoot in the traditions of Bapuji. Bapuji could under similar impulse drive out the British who are mightier than Chinese by forging the national will, and actions. The people should therefore rise up through the Institutions of the Village Volunteer Force to vacate the existing Chinese aggression and to deter similar aggression in future, whatever may be the source from which it is coming, from a position of strength and supreme power that are necessary to safeguard and keep in tact our policy of non-involvement.

In a country ridden with innumerable parties some of which have been practicing policies next to reason, by taking advantage of the liberty and freedom of speech guaranteed by our democratic constitution, the reaction to the formation of Village Volunteer Force is likely to be varied. But, thanks to the inherent patriotism and spiritual tradition in which our people have been brought up, all the parties buried their hatchets and the nation could rise up as one man during the initial stages of the aggression. The Chinese diplomatic and unilateral evacuation has contributed to a certain amount of lessening of the emotion in uninformed quarters. The parties are again trying to raise their ugly heads. Under the circumstances, the functionaries of the Panchayatiraj Institutions have the onerous responsibility to whip up public morale and sustain the spirit of emergency so that this lofty movement can succeed.

A large number of temples, roads, and irrigation tanks for instance were constructed without much of expenditure, to the rulers. So also, thanks to the advent of Vinobhaji enlightened people are now working for Gramdhan movement in which Shramdhan forms an integral part. This we could do in view of our having men imbued with the spirit of sacrifice and dedication to public cause. Society, is now deteriorating into more materialistic form and we have to revive our traditional spirit of patriotism under the impulse of this Chinese Aggression and the threatening Pakistani menace. The Mass Education Wing of the Village Volunteer Force must be trained and activised to discharge this responsibility so that our people both rich and poor who could rise up in the initial stages of the aggression and contributed cash and gold in such large measures to the National Defence Fund can continue to do so without any let or hinderance.

Hiuen Tsiang, the great Chinese pilgrim came to India over one thousand three hundred years ago. This is what he wrote about the people of India:-

"They are not deceitful or treacherous in their conduct, and are faithful to their oaths and promises. In their rules of Government, there is remarkable rectitude, whilst in their behaviour,

there is much gentleness and sweetness".

We are continuing to be the same people and were friendly with China and were sympathising with them when they were grappled with the Japanese aggression. It was with the same spirit that we attended the Bandung conference to which China was a party and also concluded Pancha Sheel Agreement with her. When Chou-en-lai visited India as the chosen representative of the people we were proclaiming, the slogan of "Hindi-Chini-Bhai-Bhai" from our house tops. The cause of China was also being repeatedly and continuously taken up by India at the United Nations.

Inspite of all these friendly and sincere gestures, China has started the unprovoked and unabashed massive aggression during October 1962 and took us by surprise. By this treacherous stabbing on the back she has alienated the sympathy and goodwill of all the nations, in the world excepting for one or two of their followers. By their act, they stand condemned even by the large number of communist countries including Russia, who were their benefactors all along. The causes for their surprise invasion are not known. The following are some of the conjectures:-

1. The motivation may be due to their desire to expand their territory or to take possession of the areas they claimed.

2. To dissuade Russia from her policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence so that she could continue to lend her withdrawn help from the nation building activities of China. India being another major country, wedded to non-involvement, if humiliated and driven to join anyone of the major power blocks, will contribute to a revision in the policy of non-aligned countries in favour of China.

3. C-hina does not wish India to win the race for removal of poverty by democratic methods instead of by totalitarian means.

4. The internal difficulties of China making her more rash and adventurist. The only way to divert attention from miseries due to continuous failure of crops is to focus the attention of the people on war.

5. The dependance of China upon disorder being created by the pro-chinese eliments in the Indian Communist party.

6. The Chinese expectation that the United Kingdom and United States of America making their help conditional on our joining their blocks or coming to terms with Pakistan as per their dictation.

7. The chance for aggravating the existing rift between India & Pakistan over Kashmir and luring Pakistan to jump into war against India along with them.

8. Russia being obliged to help China or keeping America involved in Cuba so that with a mightier strength, their battle

the Government for their Voluntary efforts began drifting. This is perceptible in the waning of the enthusiasm shown by the villagers to the Village Volunteer Force scheme also. Having lost the climate created by the impulse and the emotion, it has become necessary now to reorient our methods and recast our approach by undertaking intensive educative process so that people with quality can be grouped together into a well knit organisation for the war efforts instead of attaching importance to quantity and flittering away our energy. This core of dedicated men, however small their number may be, were to be trained and planted in every village, then it is felt that they can serve to be the nuclei round which others can be massed wherever the situation flares up again.

Even when the gravity prevailed in the initial stages the favourable reaction was more from the middle and poor sections of the people. The rich in general were evasive, perhaps, on account of their thinking that the administrative and fiscal policies of the Government would become tighter and they will be singled out and called upon to make greater sacrifices through taxes. Their contribution to National Defence Fund and the War Bonds was mostly through persuation, bordering duress by the official machinery. The voluntariness in contribution was therefore to be seen mostly in the case of under privileged sections. Teachers, low paid Government servants, Porters and even beggars offering their entire life's savings could be noted with great admiration when the climate was dense. Even in the collection to National Defence Fund at the rate of Rs.1/= per capita and to the war bonds at the rate of Rs.2/= per capita, emperically fixed by Madras Government the lion's share goes to the credit of the poorer sections. So when the Gold Control came in, and the Compulsory savings was talked of, the poorer sections welcomed the same perhaps with the idea of teaching the richer to be more nationalistic in their outlook. The prevailing emergency it is felt should be taken full advantage of, to knock out the disparities with a view to clamp down the socialistic pattern with greater vigour.

In areas where the habitation of the people are very much scattered about as in extreme dry tracts, hilly regions etc., and in tracts where people are accustomed to live in their farm steads, the perception of National Emergency was found comparatively dilute. The enthusiams shown in listening to public Radio sets were more in Urban areas and bigger villages. For the benefit of such scattered hamlets, it was felt that there should be immediate arrangements, made, for installing more number of public seats. One more methods to educate these out of the way people is to get access through their children who are going to the schools. Greater focussing of attention is necessary to brief the teachers and through them the students of Primary and secondary schools and colleges. The Village School Teachers and his boys present an organised and disciplined band of enthusiasts who have their access to each and every home in the remotest corner of the village. This body is always ready for duty and in fact it is perhaps the only body which could in most places take on shoulders the task of enlightening the village public with slogans, songs, posters, banners, dramas and the like. Suitable scripts of dramas, villupattu etc., will have to be prepared and circulated in a large scale for staging in preference to the lengthy treatises which could be understood and digested

only by the learned few. The role of the social educational organiser and the facilities available under him should be recasted to make him effective in this regard. Subjects of war, good citizenship, National discipline, life histories of National leaders etc., should be included in the curriculam and dealt with greater emphasis. The absence of geography in lower classes should be immediately made up and the pupils taught about the boundaries and places in the border areas so that their following up the events of war will be more comprehensive. For the benefit of the educated villagers large siz-ed maps of India with all the important places in our borders all round should be got prepared cheaply on a large scale and passed on through the Grama sevaks for exhibiting in the schools, Madhar Sanghams, Youth clubs and other places including particularly the public radio stands so that the understanding by the people of the war situation will be more effective

The following procedures were reported to have yielded rich dividends in furthering war efforts.

1.The screening of war propaganda pictures like Singanatham Kaetkuthu in the villages and resorting to collections through hundies soon after the projection.

2.Arranging for gift packets to Jawans during important festive days of affluence like Pongal and on behalf of the couple during marriages.

3.Circulating books from rural libraries through women members of Madhar Sanghams and collecting "Mushti Biksha" in kind. This will become a regular feature and the volunteers will continue to collect whenever they go for replacement of books from door to door.

4.Sending round hundi boxes during weekly shandies.

5.Sending round squads of trusted men for collection in kind at the threshing floor during periods of harvest.

6.Collection of scrap iron, empty containers and other iron wastes through volunteers.

7.Collection from the audience whenever dignitaries like popular Ministers and Leaders address them.

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Contents of the Pledge-Enrolment of members to the various forces- Maintenance of Registers-Survey of the villages- Selection of Projects-- Regulation of Labour - Procedure for accounting the deposited labour and money in lieu thereof:

* *

1. The pledge:- The pledge contains the following details:

i) China's betrayal of goodwill and the friendship shown and the principles of Panch sheel agreed to by both on the basis of recognition of each others independence, non-aggression, non-interference, settling of disputes by mutual discussions and peaceful means and peaceful co-existence, inspite of India's uniform and continuous gestures of goodwill and friendship towards the people's government of China as evidenced by the continuous championing of her cause in the United Nations.

ii) Placing on record the high appreciation of the valiant struggle of men and officers of our armed forces and paying respectful homage to the martyers who laid their lives while defending the honour and integrity of our mother land.

iii) Recording profound appreciation of the spontaneous response of the people of India to the crisis and emergency resulting from Chinese invasion and the mighty upsurge amongst all sections of our people for harnessing all our resources towards the supreme task of meeting the grave emergency.

iv) Gratefully acknowledging the sympathy and the moral and material support given by a large number of friendly countries, and

v) With hope and faith, it affirms the firm resolve of the people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India however long and hard the struggle may be and to this and, pledging the mobilisation of all the resources, both human and material as the contribution to the national effort. All these points have been very well brought out in the shape of a akaval written by Namakkal Kavignar in Tamil and the same was arranged to be distributed by the Madras Government so that people can understand, memorise and remember the contents. This it was hoped would infuse the spirit of sacrifice and dedication as and when they recollect the poem.

With a view to implement the contents in all its entirety in a manner best serving the interests of our nation, the Village Volunteer Force has been brought about to induce people through an institutional approach.

Question No.1: a) Madras State having numerous parties how was the reaction of the people to the undertaking of this pledge?

b) Are the people still being infused and standing by their solemn pledge?

c) What should be done to keep them loyal to their

undertaking?

2. Enrolment of members to the various forces:

As you know there are three task forces - production, Mass education and village defence.

Production Unit: ..	..	All able bodied men and women volunteers.
Mass Education Unit:	..	All the volunteers who are educated and informed about current events.
Village Defence Unit:	..	All the volunteers who are young and healthy (preferably the age group of 21 to 40).

No compulsion in putting any volunteer in particular units, option given to the volunteers to join any unit - permitted to be a member in more than one unit - (production and defence or Mass Education and Defence etc.)

But experience has shown that it is not necessary to put all the volunteers who are educated and informed in the Mass Education unit and so also all the young and healthy in the village defence unit- it is expedient to have all the able bodied volunteers in the production unit, some volunteers in the Mass Education unit and about 50 or more in the Village Defence unit depending upon the size of the village.

In this enrolment, the Madar sangam and the Youth club will have to play a leading role and serve as the nuclei for forming the womens' wing and the production and defence wing of the youths. Madras Government is also proposing to organise a women volunteer force as an essential supplement to the mens' wing. The members of the Village Volunteer Force will have to work in collaboration with the various other organisations like Home guards, proposed to be set up by the Home Ministry. Service being the motto of this organisation, they will also act in harmony with the other voluntary organisations like N.C.C., A.C.C., B.S.S., B.S. & G., etc.

Question No.2: a)What was the prodedure adopted for the enrolment and training of the members to the various forces?

b)With a view to make the members business minded and purposeful what steps have been taken to sustain their interest?

3. Maintenance of Registers:

The total enrolment to the Village Volunteer Force will be entered in the register of Village Volunteer Force prescribed by the Madras Government.

Members of the production unit constitute into a Defence Labour Bank and the account in respect of the same is maintained in two different registers suggested by the State Government.

Register No.1. Register of Village Volunteer Force may contain infor-

mation regarding the census of able bodied persons, their age, sex, profession, consent signature for being enroled as a Volunteer to contribute free labour for a day per month, remarks etc.

Register No.2. Register of Defence Labour Bank; Columns may indicate date, name of volunteers, their attendance or otherwise nature of work, contributions of labour or cash, remarks etc.

Register No.3: The Register of revolving capital of the Defence Labour Bank, may contain information like date, number of volunteers contributing free labour and its money value number of volunteers contributing in cash, number of volunteers contributing gold, grains and other materials and the money value and the total money value, remarks etc.

It is to be considered whether the above three registers are adequate or the following other registers are also necessary. Regarding the Mass Education unit a register to be maintained giving the details about the members, activities to be performed etc.

Mass Education Register: May contain information regarding the names of the members of the unit, individual responsibilities assigned, their periodical performance of the jobs, publicity materials supplied and issued made by way of display or distribution, film shows, public meetings, discussions, radio forum discussions etc. arranged to disssiminate correct information.

Register for Village Defence: May contain particulars like names of members, their age, profession and duties assigned. Different pages to be provided for the training received, periodical exercises etc. duties performed etc.

All the registers are expected to be maintained by the Panchayat.

Question No.3: a) What is your experience in maintaining these registers?

b) Discuss and evolve suitable proformae and the procedure for maintenance of various registers?

4. Survey of the Village:-

A resources survey of the village will be necessary to know the various resources which can be harnessed whenever warranted. This resource survey can adopt the proforma and procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Community Development during the pre-extension stage. This survey may be supplemented with another Bench Mark Survey to understand the levels of progress relating to various items and particularly the agricultural and industrial aspects. After the surveys are made and in the light of particulars gathered a careful analysis will have to be undertaken and the various deficiencies listed out. This survey work may be entrusted to selected members of the Mass Education group who will form into an adhoc sub-committee under the Panchayat.

Question No.4: a) What is the type of survey you have conducted in this regard and what are your findings?

b) Do you think that the above suggested procedure will be adequate? If not suggest improvements by devising if possible suitable proformae?

5. Selection of P-rojects:

From the list of deficiencies will indicate where exactly the attention of the Village volunteers have got to be focussed. To get over these deficiencies and in the light of the resources position suitable projects will have to be thought of. For instance the resources survey will indicate the availability of vacant lands, under-employed man power, the crops grown etc. The Bench Mark survey will indicate the level of green manuring to a limited extent. To maximise and to cover all the fields requiring green manuring as included in the list of deficiencies immediately a project will be thought of for raising panchayat green manure plantations.

In selecting the projects the following points will have to be borne in mind.

1. Cheapness of cost for which funds can be made available from Panchayat, Panchayat Union and other resources.
2. Theprojects should be labour intensive.
3. Preference to projects requiring unskilled labour.
4. The scheme should be capable of quick completion, without distractions due to other seasonal occupations.
5. Projects should be remunerative and benefiting the entire or large part of the community.
6. Projects to be taken and completed one by the one so that the success attained in one project will provide an inspiring start to another.

Question No.5: Discuss and catalogue the various types of projects undertaken with reference to favourable reactions of the village volunteers?

6. Regulation or utilisation of Labour:

The entire panchayat constituting itself into an Emergency Committee as directed by Madras Government will arrange for the effective utilisation of the Defence Labour Bank in the following manner.

Planning for the utilisation of Labour deposited.

i) All volunteers (subscribing free labour to the bank) to do work in a selected project on a specific day in a month if the number of volunteers is small.

ii) If the number of volunteers is fairly big, to do work on a specific day in a week dividing the total volunteers into four groups.

iii) If the number of volunteers is large, they may be divided into 30 groups and each group to do work on the projects one day per month.

iv) In the case of Muzdoor members of the Volunteer Force, they can be

engaged in items for the completion of which funds have been sanctioned. Their portion of free labour contribution to be reduced from the payment of wages either in a lumpsum or in fragments or by adopting a lesser amountof wage by mutual consent and agreement. Care should be taken to avoid over-taxing this group of workers beyond the 12 days limit per year prescribed to keep up the social justice.

v) In thecase of owner cultivatbr volunteers who are agreeable to contribute labour instead of cash, care should be taken to engage them with mutual consent on periods and days when they will not have any work to do in their farms. Engagement of such volunteers at the cost of their own production will defeat the purpose of the Village Volunteer Force scheme itself.

The third one is more feasible in terms of follow up work, if the chief volunteer and other pradhan volunteers are very much public spirited and having enough time for public work in looking to the attendance and contacting and requesting the free labour in accordance with the schedule (Register No.II)

In utilising labour from the Defence Labour Bank, care should be taken by the committee in:

a) Planning of programmes of work to be taken up one by one (to build up Community and other assets).

b) Dividing the volunteers month war, or weekwise or daywisefor the labour to carry out the work.

These two items may be conveniently incorporated in the Register No.II.

Question No.6: a)What is the procedure adopted by you in regulating the labour?

b)What are the difficulties encountered and how have you overcome the same?

7. Procedure for accounting the deposited labour and money in lieu thereof:-

The labour deposited in the Defence Labour Bank and its utilisation against projects will be known from Register No.II. It is necessary before ever any project is undertaken a full fledged scheme is chalked out by laying emphasis on the labour estimates. This estimate indicating as to the number of labour and the monetary value thereof, the purchase of other facilities like for instance the purchase of seedlings for planting in a panchayat orchard etc., will have to be also indicated separately. Over and above the free labour whatever money spent for engaging additional paid labour to be employed and the source from which the money is to be obta-ined should also be made clear. Such an estimation with the covering proposals will have to be put up before the panchayat in its meetings and a regular santtion accorded and entered in the minutes books.

The cash contribution collected in lieu of labour will be credited to the revolving capital and so also the money value of the labour engaged against sanctioned schemes for which financial pro-

visions is available or under groups or individual who should be paying for the same. This amount in the revolving capital may be deposited in the post office savings bank in the name of the President if it is not permitted to be deposited in the Panchayat Union treasury. Money will be drawn by the President from this source only against specific sanctions for implementing any scheme and on specific authorisations given to him by the Panchayat in its recorded proceedings, in the Minutes Book.

The Panchayat Extension officer who is expected to audit the accounts of the Panchayat should also be made to audit this account separately and issue a certificate once in a year atleast.

Question no.7: a)What is the procedure adopted by you so far in accounting for the labour and monetary contributions under the Village Volunteer Force scheme?

b)The suggestions given in the notes may be considered and possible improvements may be effected.

.. ..

Summary of discussions.

1)Pledge:- The initial response of the people to the Chinese aggression and the emergency arising out of it was superb. On 26th January of 1963, when the Village Volunteer Force pledge was taken, people from all walks of life and political affiliations readily came forward and spontaneously took the pledge.

But after the unilateral withdrawal of the Chinese army from our soil, generally, the people as a whole ceased to feel the existence of an emergency situation. This had naturally cooled down the vigilance, and the feeling that the country was in danger.

If people were to be kept loyal to their undertaking, they should be educated through the press, radio, film shows, periodical meetings etc., to the effect that the emergency still exists with all its implied seriousness and that the present calmness is only a sign of the coming storm and further that the chinese are making very great preparations on the Tibetan border of our country for further attack.

Suggestions:- i)An all party convention may be held to adopt the pledge and to help the war efforts through the Village Volunteer Force. Their recommendations to this effect can be passed on to local leaders with directions from the parties for their effective implementation. It is felt that education of the mass in such crisis will be done best by popular local leaders more efficiently than the government servants.

ii)It may bekept as a convention to take the pledge always before the commencement of Block Samithi or Council meetings, Panchayat meetings, Staff meetings, Public meetings, meetings of the associate organisations, and in schools the contents may be taught to the children. The pledge may be screened in cinema houses before the

commencement of each show and for this purpose, extracts of the pledge may be adopted.

Enrolment of members to the various forces:-

2)In enrolling volunteers for differert task forces, care should be taken to educa-te them properly so that all able bodied persons are enrolled as members in production unit, atleast at the rate of one for every 10 families in village defence and those who are educated and informed about current events and who can effectively communicate to others in Mass Education unit. No compulsion should be resorted to and only educa tion and persuation should be the approach in selecting members for the three units. A volunteer may be allowed to be in more than one unit. For a correct procedure to enrol volunteers, it is felt, that an institutional approach through voluntary organisations like the youth clubs, Madhar Sangams etc. will be the best. In places where these organisations do not exist, they have to be organised first and selection of volunteers made through them. At any cost the procedure of selecting members of the Village Volunteer Force by officials or even by office bearers of the Panchayats should be discouraged. It should be more through self-election out of the growing conviction than through selection by somebody that the enrolment should take place. The officials will have to play the role of advisers in the entire scheme from enlistment of volunteers till the execution of schemes etc. This process though slow will be effective and sustaining in character. The organisation also should be properly educated and initiated in all the details.

3)Maintenance of Registers:At present the govt. of Madras have prescribed maintenance of two registers for the village volunteer force viz.,1)Register of village volunteers, and 2)Register of Defence Labour Bank. Similar registers are prescribed by the Govt.of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Now, after having worked the V-illage Volunteer force for some time, it is felt by the Block Development Officers that the prescribed registers' are inadequate. In the light of discussions, the following set of registers were suggested for adoption.

1. Village Volunteer Force membership register:-

Sl.No.	Name of Volunteer	Father's name	Age	Occupation.	Date of enrolment.	Unit in which he/she likes to work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Whether agreeing for 12 days free labour or cash in lieu thereof.	Signature	Remarks.
8	9	10

Abstract:

1) Total number of volunteers:

i)No.of male volunteers.
ii)No.of female volunteers.
iii)No.of volunteers between 20 & 40

iv)No.of volunteers above 40:-

2) i)No.of volunteers in production (Defence Labour Bank)
ii)No.of volunteers in mass educa-tion.
iii)No.of volunteers in village defence.

Note: This register has to be maintained by the Dalapathy or Chief Volunteer.

2) Defence Labour Bank utilisation register:-

Part:1.

Date	Name of volunteer& his Sl.No.in the membership register	Nature of work done	Contribution			
			labour & its money value	Cash in lieu thereof	Total value	Remarks

Abstract: No.of donors who contributed labour and its money value:-
No.of donors who contributed cash:
Total money value.

Part II. (A page or two for every donor)

Date	Nature of work	Labour donated or cash contribution	Remarks.
1	2	3	4

Annual abstract for all donors:

Total no.of man days:-
Total value of work done:-
Total remittance to revolving capital:-

Note:- a) The above abstract will be entered in the last page of the Register for assessing the utilisation of Defence Labour Bank and the funds accruing in the revolving capital.

b)This register has to be maintained by the Dalapathi or the Chief volunteer.

3) Register of Revolving capital: Cash book.

Receipts side:

Date	Mondy value of labour donated	Cash contri-bution in lieu of labour with receipt no.	Other contri-bution & its money value.	Total money value
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs. np.
1	2	3	4	5

Remarks.
6

Expenditure side:

Date	Amount	To whom paid	Purpose for which paid	Vr.No.	Initials of the President.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Month. Total receipts during the month.
Total expenditure during the month.
Closing balance at the end of the month.

Signature of the President.

Note: This register has to be maintained by the President.

4) Mass education and Village Defence Register.

Part I. (Mass education)

Sl.No.	Name of volunteer.	Job assigned.	Dates on which work done.	Account of work done.	Kind and no. of distribution of publicity materials.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Abstract: No.of volunteers engaged during the month:
Brief summary of work done:-
No.and kinds of publicity materials distributed.

Jobs:- Public meetings, group discussions, Radio forum discussions, film shows, distribution of literature and publicity materials, preparation of wall news papers, posters etc. and organisation of discussion groups through Mahila Mandals and youth clubs etc.

Part II. (Village Defence)

Sl.No.	Name of volunteer	Nature of training received.	Nature of duty assigned.	Dates on which employed.	Nature of work done	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Abstract: No.of volunteers engaged during the month:
Brief summary of work done:-

4. Survey of the village & selection of projects:

The Block Development Officers stated that no fresh survey as contemplated in the notes, was conducted by them after the inauguration of the Village Volunteer Force. Some of them felt that the survey reports already existing, carried out during the pre-extension stage, may be used for the purpose of planning and if they are found inadequate, a bench mark survey alone may be undertaken to list out the deficiencies by constituting adhoc committees from the members of the

ponsibilities like the prevention of sabotage to Government property like Railway lines, Post and Telegraph lines, Public buildings other community assets like irrigation projects, culverts, bridges, drinking water supply, electrical installations etc.

In addition, during times of aerial bombardment or otherwise fire fighting, nursing, first aid and Air raid precautions and rescuing from drowning would also require to be looked after promptly. The Home Ministry has already taken up steps to meet these contingencies. The Village Defence Force will therefore function in collaboration with and under the guidance when ever necessary, of the Police and Revenue authorities.

The members of the Defence Force being able bodied persons with a sense of loyalty, patriotism and discipline are also eminently suitable for undertaking production activities. Their leading other-s to work spots and carrying out the entrusted work in a disciplined, and organised manner will be yet one more important item of work expected of them.

For discharging these various responsibilitie s,giving training in the following subjects by picking up, those who show the desire and aptitude will be necessary.

1. Rifle training.
2. Fire fighting.
3. First aid.
4. Nursing.
5. Air Raid precautions.
6. Automobile driving.

<u>Question:</u>- Discuss your practical experience in organising the village Defence Force so far; The difficulties encountered and suggestions to overcome the same may be highlighted. Concrete action programme for utilising the services of this force and the facilities required for their implementation may also be drawn up.

<u>Summary of discussions.</u>

Of the three units of the Village Volunteer Force, the Village Defence found very good favour with the Village Youths all over Madras State. Wherever it was possible with some donations, to provide uniforms the youths from Harijan families and poor sectors also enlisted themselves in great numbers. The initial enthusiams shown in organising this unit is now waning on account of the unilateral ceasefire and for want of a concrete action programme to sustain their interest. From experience of the Block Development Officers, it is now understood that there is no point in mechanical enrolemnt of all the youths in the initial stages; without a proper educative process and screening. Since the functions expected of those youths involve patriotic favour to the extent of risking their lives even, in doing vigilance functions only, those who have the spirit of sacrifice of their comforts and remuneration and possessing an acute sense for selfless service should be enrolled in this unit. The Block Development Officers felt that

quantity should be given up for quality and even if there is one good worker for every ten families it was considered adequate in the initial stages. These youths should have a programme to meet once a week on fixed days in a public place and after doing the physical training and mass drill should sit and discuss the action programme for their village uplift. On such occasions they should also do the flag hoisting and singing of National Anthem in a disciplined and impressive manner. The members of this unit should arrange for a monthly meeting of the villagers at the rate of one per family and the entire office bearers of the Panchayat on new moon or full moon or any other convenient day. In this meeting, whatever programme they have been discussing in their weekly meetings should be put forward for dicsussion in their weekly meetings should be put forward for discussion by this Grama Sabha and finalisation. All these meetings and discussions should be spontaneous and self-motivated without the inducement or encroachment of external agencies including the block staff. The block agency should help in the execution of whatever programmes they decide out of their own resources both men and material.

The only difficulty expressed by the Block Development Officers is with regard to the provision of uniforms by the individuals themselves. This is reacting against the Harijans and poorer sections. They felt necessary that the cost of these uniforms in deserving cases should be wholly or partly met out of public donations and otherwise. Without the uniforms there is no attraction, since Youth with its ego wants to appear smart and colourful.

The following were suggested for inclusion in the action programme of the Defence Unit to sustain their enthusiams and interest on a permanent footing.

1. While mass drills and physical training would contribute to the physical fitness, it is equally important to develop in them the mental maturity, alertness, team spirit and desire for steady and silent work. It is, therefore, felt necessary that whenever they meet they should sing the pledge specially com-posed by the Namakkal Poet in addition to singing in chorous patriotic songs particularly from poet Bharathi. they should also inculcate the habit of doing mass prayer at the outset.

2. The oft repeated remark of the Duke of Wellington that "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playfields of Eton", is still valid. The importance of sports and game to the Village Defence Unit cannot be over emphasised therefore. Necessary play materials should be provided by revising the existing Government Orders under Social Education. Equally to relieve the monotony and to keep them in good humour programmes for Dramas, educative films, dances, etc., should be encouraged.

The services of this unit can be utilised during fairs and festivals, shandies and during times of visit by VIPs to regulate the crowd to maintain discipline. The volunteers can also incident-

ally attend to first aid, rescue and restoring lost children, prevention and recovery of stolen articles, supply of drinking water, etc., during such occasions.

4. Safeguarding of the trees, standing on the porombokes and the avenues against illicit felling.

5. Detection of illicit distillation and addicts and helping the police as informants.

6. Patrolling the villages against thefts, pilferage and dacoity.

7. Preventing the crops against human and cattle tresspass and wild animals.

8. During times of epidemics helping the health authorities in mass evacuation, segregation of people, inoculation and environmental sanitation.

In short the work of this unit will be four fold namely 1. Protective. 2. Preventive. 3. Control and 4. Restorative.

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ORGANISING OF YOUTH CLUBS AND THEIR UTILISATION FOR SPECIAL ACTIVITIES UNDER VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

* *

The Governmentof India in their green pamphlet on Village V-olunteer Force have directed that youth clubs will form an integral part of the village volunteer fofce. For this purpose youth clubs should be organised in every village where they do not already exist.

Madras Government in their G.O.Ms.No.2793 dated 26.12.'62 while repeating this requirement of the youth organisations for the formation of the Village Volunteer Force and in the implementation of its programme laid particular emphasis their role in mass education.

Youth is the intermediate stage between childhood and the adulthood and in terms of age all those coming within the age group of 12 to 25 are brought under this category. So quite a good number of able bodied persons in a village will be within this age group of 16-25. In rural parts they form the picked workers engaged in the production activities. For organising the village defence force the Madras G.O. suggested the able bodied persons between 21-40 to be enlisted. Moreover, in rural parts youhg men who have completed their secondary and collegiate courses will also be coming under this group. In virtue of their education and knowledge about the current events they are eminently suitable to become members of the mass education wing also. So without the inclusion of the youths all the three units of the village volunteer force will stand to suffer.

Youth is full of energy, emotion, and drive. All the three attributes are very essential in a dynamic movement like the

village volunteer force for registering quick and tangible results to meet the emergency. In the absence of the youths the elders with their fixed ideas, pessimism, conservatism and the slowness will only make the movement stale and stagnant in the long run.

Most of the programmes outlined for youth clubs and youth activities in our country are common to those expected from the village volunteer force units also. For the following programmes of the village volunteer force youth club members will be eminently suitable.

A. <u>CIVIL DEFENCE</u>:
- i. Watch and ward duties.
- ii. Fire fighting.
- iii. Nursing and First aid operations.
- iv. Clearance of debris and rescue work during times of aerial bombardment anddrowning.

B. <u>MASS EDUCATION</u>:
- i. Preparation of publicity materials.
- ii. Dissemination of correct information quickly to fight panic and rumour mongering.
- iii. Organising radio rural forums.etc.

C. <u>PRODUCTION:</u>
- i. Preparation of compost.
- ii. Raising fuel, fodder and green manure plantations.
- iii. Raising community vegetable and fruit orchards.
- iv. Raising nurseries for vegetables and fruit seedlings for large scale distribution.
- v. Undertaking pest campaigns.
- vi. Running Panchayat poultry units.
- vii. Pisciculture by digging new ponds or stocking in existing ponds.
- viii. Repairs maintenance of irrigation channels and tanks.etc.
- ix. Rearing of calves and bulls.

Q.1. Discuss your experience of engaging members of the youth club for the various activities undertaken by the V.V.F.

2. What type of encouragement and facilities are needed to organise and activise the youth clubs in the Panchayats for implementing the programme of the Village Volunteer Force.

.. .. ..

<u>Summary of discussions.</u>

The participants were frank in admitting the inadequacy of their experience in utilising the Youth Clubs in the furtherence of Village Volunteer Force so far. This is on account of the following factors:-

1. The time available since introduction of Village Volunteer Force was short. Even during this short period they had other pressing items of work during the months of February and March to close up the Year's arrears.

ii. The number of Youth and Young Farmer's Clubs functioning is also very meagre as against the requirement of one for each village.

iii. The progress of these clubs cannot also be considered satisfactory fully. They are suffering on account of a number of deficiencies like the lack of building equipments. etc.,

iv. The follow up by the block agency subsequent to the organisation has been ineffective generally. This is because the S.E.Os in the case of Youth clubs and the Extension Officers Agriculture, Animal Husbandry in the case of Young Farmer's clubs are busy otherwise with their other pressing items of work like the administration of Primary Education, looking after the Agriculture depot with all the maintenance of stock and cash accounts etc.,

It was unanimously desired by all the trainees that the standing directions to organise Youth clubs, Young Farmer's clubs, Social Education Centres, Rural Libraries, Radio Rural Forums, etc., institutions are tending to fritter away the time and energy of the block agency. The follow up with a view to activise these numerous categories of institutions is found extremely difficult. Sometimes the existence of such institutions lead also to unhealthy rivalry and competition. It was therefore felt that the functions of these various associate institutions be conveniently grouped together and the organisation of the following Voluntary Institutions besides the three basic institutions at village level be permitted. 1. Youth club, combining the functions of Young Farmer's clubs, Sports clubs, Social Education Centres, Rural Libraries, Radio Rural Forums, Social Service leagues etc., The materials intended for reading like the journals, books and the Public Radio will be made available by the Youth clubs to the village elders also.

2. Madhar Sanghams to look after all the activities that are exclusive to Mahilas of all age groups. These institutions can also have as adjuncts under their own supervision Balwadis, Pre-schools Creches etc.,

3. Farmer's Forum for the benefit of elder farmers since it is a well knit All India Organisation.

It was further suggested that the sanctioning of fund and facilities to the Youth clubs should be routed through the Panchayat so that it can review the progress, relationship etc., and then recommend the same to the higher bodies. This it was felt will bring about greater understanding and cordiality between the Youths and the elders.

To facilitate this reorganisation, the current G.Os No.300

and 150 relating to the subject of Social Education, will have to be suitably modified to relax certain conditions like the need for the successful functioning for one year for sanctioning funds and facilities. Provision should also be made in the revised orders to grant sports materials, agricultural implements etc., by increasing the financial limits so that these Youth clubs can undertake a comprehensive programme to sustain the interest of the members.

* *

MAHILAMANDALS AND THEIR UTILISATION FOR SPECIAL ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN LIKE PROMOTION OF SEWING, KNITTING, ASSISTANCE TO SERVICE COOPERATIVES-FAIR PRICE SHOPS-DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER'S ARTICLES, KITCHEN GARDENING, LOOKING AFTER THE WELFARE OF THE FAMILIES OF JAWANS.

.. ..

Work amongst the women is the weakest aspect in Community Development Programmes so far. The so called limitations imposed by the tradition, periods of disability, comparative illiteracy and the need for looking after the home and children were advanced as excuses for the lack of progress. War and National Emergency is a situation that will not brook these excuses. India is facing by far a superior enemy in view of her vastly greater population, military strength and compulsory regimentation. Added to this the dubious Pakistan is also threatening now a days which means, we have to guard our borders and freedom against two of our unscrupulous neighbours. If war preparations were to be limited to men's sector alone it will be impossible to develop adequate strength. So the other 50% of our sisters should also be considered for this purpose. In China women are equally regimented, hard working and looking after varied adocations in the field, factories, hospitals, transport, army, etc. When the British were fighting the war against the Germans the English women were contributing their best by casting away their seclusion. It was the case also with other Western Countries. Equally so, India should make use of this opportunity created by the National Emergency to pull down the evil barriers surrounding our women so that they can march on equal footing with the men folk.

Realising these aspects both the Centre and the State Governments insist upon the need for forming a women's wing around Madhar Sanghams. There seems to be also the proposal to raise a Women Volunteer Force in Madras State to form as an essential supplement to the Village Volunteer Force. The members from the Women's wing of the Village Volunteer Force can be entrusted with the following tasks.

i. Promotion of sweing and knitting for supply of garments to our jawans.

ii. Assistance to service co-operatives and fair price shops by sending in turn the free labour deposited inthe defence labour bank. In so doing care will have to be exercised to select volunteers with education and or knowledge of salesmanship, packing, cleaning etc., connected with the distribution of the consumer articles.

iii. Kitchen gardening. It should be the duty of the volunteers to see that they raise their own vegetables in their kitchen gardens first, so that surplus vegetables will be available at normal costs for military consumption. Those who are owning gardens may set apart a portion for raising the vegetables required by their families and even sales to others at fair rates. The Madhar sanghams can maintain nurseries for fruits and vegetables and distribute seedlings for planting in the kitchen gardens of their members.

iv. Maintaining backyard poultry. This is yet another item wherein women folk can contribute to the poultry meat and egg production. The Madhar Sangham can own an incubator if resourceful and arrange for the free hatching and replacement of the birds with their members. With some amount of training even the disease control on poultry can be entrusted to chosen women volunteers.

v. **Production of food** articles. Making appalams, pickles, dehydrated vegetables, jams, jellies, squashes etc. can be undertaken by trained members on voluntary basis by raising public donations or getting contribution from the Panchayat and sending the same for military consumption.

vi. Dissemination of correct information. Educated and well informed members can become volunteers under mass education unit for dessimination of correct information so that panic and rumour mongering can be effectively countered.

vii. Selected members who are opting for the job can be given training in first aid and nursing in a common place preferably in the nearest hospital and utilised to replace regular nurses deputed to the war front or otherwise to attend on local casualties during items of aerial bombardment.

viii. Looking after the welfa-re of the families of jawans. Our jawans will have to fight the battle with a concentration, unity of purpose and mental alertness. Their hearing the news of their family under distressed condition in their absence is bound to upset them. The families of Jawans who have lost their lives by defending the mother land should also receive top most attention by one and all concerned so that the sacrifice rendered can be compensated to some extent atleast and future recruitments to military can go on unhampered by any such fear complex. The women volunteers who can gain free access to the inner premises of the houses of Jawans' families and who through their gentleness can also go about and raise necessary donations for helping such families in distress are eminently suitable to be entrusted with this task.

ix. Promotion of small savings through distribution of hundi boxes and getting contribution to National Defence Fund..

In addition to the above specific items, volunteers from the women's wing can also be employed in the community items of work which

normally can engage such women workers otherwise.

.. .. ..

Q. 1. What are the reactions of women to the recruitment to the Village Volunteer Force and how you propose to overcome the same?

Q. 2. Relate your experience of handling projects in which women volunteers were also playing a significant part?

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Summary of Discussions.

The response from Mahilas for recruitment to the Village Volunteer Force is comparatively poorer. The Block Development Officers expressed their unanimous appreciation to the need for educating them intensively and noted with gratification the Panchayatwise Training Programme undertaken now. The poorer response is due to their domestic obligations mainly in the higher strata and in the case of working class members the difficulty is due to the dual responsibility of field and household work. It was also voiced that there is a particular type of fear in some of the areas that they will be recruited for public services immediately on training and disturbed out of their village whenever required.

For undertaking an intensive educative process by organising training or otherwise, the services of women officials are needed. But unfortunately in all the pre-extension blocks there is no Mukhya Sevika or Grama Sevikas. Even in regular blocks where there is sanction for these posts many of the posts are vacant. It is not also possible to give the members of Madhar Sanghams training in Sewing, knitting and preparing articles required by Jawans. It was therefore suggested that all blocks may be provided with two Grama Sevikas and one Mukhya Sevika irrespective of the stage. If trained hands are not available readily short course training of one month may be arranged for direct recruits and posted to start the work immediately, the long term training being postponed to later dates. The services of the Mukhya Sevikas and the Grama Sevikas may be suitably supplemented by all the women teachers in the block and trained Grama Lakshmies. These are women selected and given short course training for a duration of one week or less in special single projects and transplanted back in their own villages for carrying out the work in which they are trained. After a period of their working a further selection can be made carefully from amongst them and training in other projects may be arranged by turn for short periods. These Grama Lakshmies can be given an appropriate honorarium.

Such of those Madhar Sanghams as require the services of a tailoring Instructor may be permitted to engage a part time or a whole time common Instructor for six such Institutions at Government cost and additional financial provision may be made in the Women Welfare Budget wherever necessary. This will indirectly help in intensifying stitching and sewing habits among women and thereby ensure steady supply of garments to Jawans during times of crisis.

The existing syllabus for training women at Panchayat

level is very ambitious and unwieldy. The coverage of syllabus is not possible by rendering full justice to each of the items. More often technical staff like Doctors or Nurses are not available for giving training. This training programme can be so modified in view of the National Emergency as to lay more stress on Mass Education, Thrift, Savings, Agricultural Production and Cottage Industries. The programme may be fixed to commence at 2.30 p.m and close down at 6.00 p.m every day for all the five days instead of the full day session. The present time table is found unsuitable since the family women find it difficult to neglect their household duties particularly in the forenoon, with the result the attendance is tending to be very poor.

The Mahila Members of the Village Volunteer Force may be engaged in assisting the service-co-operatives, Fair Price Shops, etc., in the packing and distribution of consumer articles and thus save unnecessary expenditure to these institutions particularly in Urban Panchayats. If need be, they can be given necessary short training in this regard.

Kitchen gardening and looking after the Welfare of the families of the Jawans are being attended to by the Madhar Sanghams to a limited extent now. This would require intensification in future. The members of the Madhar Sanghams may also be employed usefully for carrying out propaganda on family planning.

There is no indication of follow up to the Women Volunteer Force training programme undertaken at Panchayat Level. The syllabus should have as its last and most important item, selection of projects in which the participants are interested, listing out the facilities they require for carrying out the selected projects, the procedure and the time schedule for arranging those facilities etc. Thus a detailed action programme for the follow up should be chalked out for proper execution. The Block agency and the Panchayats concerned should have a close watch in its implementation within a reasonable time.

The following is a gist of activities in which women members of the Village Volunteer Force played a significant part.

1) In many blocks unskilled earth work relating to road formation, digging, drinking water wells, foundation for school buildings, digging compost pits, silt clearance and maintenance of channels, lay out of Panchayat Orchards, Avenue plantations etc., gave scope for engaging women volunteers.

2) In Marungapuri Panchayat of Tiruchirapalli district the Chairman of the Women's Welfare Committee of the Panchayat Union constructed a building for the Madhar Sangham with a small amount of public donation and the Voluntary Labour given by 12 of its members.

3) The Hundi savings scheme is one more item that is being popularised through volunteers.

4) Distribution of Charkas and teaching of spinning by

trained volunteers is a special feature in one or two blocks.

5) In Thanjavur District the services of the women members were utilised for collecting gift packets containing 12 articles and costing Rs.10/= to Rs.14/= each for sending to the Jawans. Such work may be intensively undertaken by the Women Volunteers going door to door on Pongal, Tamil or Telugu New Year's days, Christmas, Deepavali, Ramzan and such other festive occasions and during times of marriages when people will be generous.

6) During the Panchayat Level Training Course for women, the members went round house to house assertained the requisites of seeds and seedlings for backyard vegetable cultivation and arranged for getting the supply through the Block agency and sought to there being planted before the last day of the camp in some of the blocks of Thanjavur District. This work is really commendable and is recommended for universal adoption.

7) In some of the blocks of North Arcot district the Mahila members obtained wool from the District Welfare Committee and got them prepared as Sweaters for the use of Jawans.

8) The Mahila members did a good job in the collection to National Defence Fund both in cash and ornaments, War Bonds, Gold Bonds.

9) In certain blocks Library books owned by Madhar Sangham were taken out house to house by members and distributed to the intending readers and while so doing and during subsequent replacements they collected grains, cash, surplus articles etc., for use in War efforts.

10) On the model of Sarvodaya patra introduced by Bhoodhan workers, Yuddha Patram may be introduced through Madhar Sanghams in all the villages.

11) In one block a Madhar Sangham started a chit fund with 25 or 50 np. per week and arranged to have backyard poultry units in 100 families.

12) The Women Volunteers in Tiruchirapalli District collected nearly 20 transistors, large number of biscuit tins, woolen garments, Bourn vita tins, blankets, pillow cases, torch lights, coffee and tea packets etc., to the tune of Rs.75,000/=. The members also manufactured and gave several tins of sweets for being sent to the Jawans.

The Panchayat and the Panchayat Union Councils were requested to be very vigilant in providing all facilities and funds to the successful working of the Madhar Sanghams and the Women's wings of the Village Volunteer Force functioning round these institutions. The need for a building is very keenly felt. The Panchayats, Panchayat Unions should not hesitate to provide suitable rented buildings atleast if permanent buildings are not immediately feasible.

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EFFECTIVE USE OF PUBLICITY MATERIALS AND LITERATURE- ORGANISING RADIO RURAL FORUMS-PREVENTION OF RUMOUR MONGERING AND MAINTENANCE OF MORALE.

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The lime light of publicity have not been in the liking of Indian way of thinking. This has been the stumbling block for our inadequate development in the field of publicity till recently. It is only after our realisation of the importance played by publicity and publicity materials in all the advanced countries in their National Development that we are now developing the urge for the same.

Literature both Foreign and Indian is becoming voluminous on publicity material. But the comparative use of such prepared materials is still on the low side. Thanks to cinema industry and modern business men our people are getting enlightened to the impact, these materials could have. Governments, both at the Centre and State levels have also started publicity wings and put elected Ministers in charge of the same. Our democratic elections have contributed to the active thinking, production and use of a spate of publicity materials by thevarious parties.

It is a common knowledge that the Germans gained their strength and won their initial successes through Goebelian publicity and the Americans prepared their army to meet the same quickly through educative films on war strategy shown to their militia. We have also therefore to resort to the tools of publicity to wip up the morale of our people and our army in the military and civilian fronts to meet the existing emergency in as short a time as possible. The following items of publicity materials have their distinctive values and the Block Development Officers being the key personnel in charge of the education of the people for the immediate purpose of fighting our enemy and the long range purpose of developing our nation should have a special appreciation, anxiety and knowledge in their preparation and use:-

1. Posters	2. Charts	3. Wall sheets.
4. Graphs	5. Bar diagrams	6. Folders.
7. Leaflets	8. Pamphlets	9. Booklets etc.,

In fact certain amount of coaching in the preparation and use of these materials is found as an item of the syllabi for the training of Gramasevaks, Gramasevikas, Social Education Organisers, Mukhya sevikas, and even to some of the subject matter specialists, in their own fields. But everywhere for want of proper follow up by providing necessary funds and facilities the valuable knowledge they have gained is allowed to go waste. The information centre attached to the Block office is kept generally bleak, and unimpressive. In the absence of exhibiting records of their work in various spheres in these information centres and advertising the same through properly prepared publicity literature and sent round for circulation, even the best of the Block Development Officers are not receiving adequate appreciation from the people.

Question: 1. What is your experience in the preparation and usage of these publicity materials and literature?

Question:2. Which of these materials have received the appreciation of your people and are gaining ground? What sort of facilities you would suggest for the block with a view to intensifying the preparation and circulation of these materials through the mass education wing of the Village Volunteer Force.

ORGANISING RADIO RURAL FORUMS: Radio is an essential item of our daily life does not require any introduction. Thanks to the importance given by Madras Government to the installation of public sets, nearly all the Panchayats are having these sets out of 12,500 panchayats in the State. For Panchayats having a number of hamlets permission is also available to have more than one set if they have the resources. The experience gained in the NEFA front during the Chinese invasion has compelled the Central Government to rush and install thousands of public sets in border areas to disseminate correct information and to maintain public morale. Broadcastes like "India and the Dragon" "Topic for the Day" etc., in addition to speeches by our leaders and other chosen specialists relating to the National Emergency are getting intensified now-a-days. Madras Station is also broadcasting similar special items daily in Tamil to educate and enthuse the people. Their items for village sent out in the shape of dialogues are a speciality.

Radio should not be the limited resort of the educated people or the unemployed sections of the community. Everybody should find time to hear the news atleast once in theday and depending upon their avocations choose the special topics with the help of the printed programme of the AIR and listen to the same without fail. In the midst of heavy days work it is often impossible to go through volumes of latest trends. The Radio obviates these difficulties and by engaging specialists in various sectors valuable knowledge is being broadcast daily.

To inculcate the habit of Radio listening and to make the best use of the materials received through broadcast it is necessary to form Radio Rural Forums. These forums consisting of groups of people having a particular avocation like students, agriculturists, industrial workers, the women folk etc., A strength of about 25 members will be ideal for these forums. The Radio programme and select topics suitable to their occupation and circulate an extract of these programmes with dates and time for the members to assemble. The radio will be tuned and the broadcast received with rapt attention and silence. Educated members of the group will note down the points on papers.After the broadcast is over the group will discuss the theme thread-bare.The process of these discussions will help to further educate and enlighten the members. As a result of these discussions concrete action programmes will also be chalked out and entrusted to individuals or groups for implementation. A record of these discussions and the progress made in the implementation will also be maintained by the convenor or anyone of the chosen members. This gives in a nut shell the way in which Radio Forum will have to be organised and made to function.

Question:1. What is your experience in organising Radio Rural Forums?

2. How for the installed public sets are taken care of and properly used?

3. What are your suggestions to improve Radio life and enlarge their value to more number of people!

.. .. ..

PREVENTION OF RUMOUR MONGERING AND MAINTENANCE OF MORALE.

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Rumours are both deliberate and non-deliberate. They emanate under particular psychological situation. Deliberate rumours are used as weapons by enemies for sabotage and by parties against parties. The non-deliberate rumours, emanate from persons who in their ego to become heroes of knowledge, propaganda etc., or to win over the popularity of other persons with whom they come in contact. They arise under situations of fear complex, discremination for likes and dislikes, prejudices etc., and during times of psychophants employing their intellect in guess work. If it is a non-deliberate rumour emanating through guess work, there is atleast some chance for the same to be correct. But in the case of deliberate rumours special attempt is made to cause the leakage in the meaning in the portrayal. But whatever may be the form and the source from which it is emanating, rumours will have to be fought and crushed immediately as and when they arise.

Our Nation which is preparing to meet the grave situation and for that purpose introduced the Village Volunteer Force scheme should be alert and eradicate the rumour mongering with an iron hand. Dissemination of timely and correct news through authoritative sources, educating the psychologically weak through discussions, lectures, films, dramas, radios and all other effective tools of publicity should be resorted to on a large scale.

There are a large number of cases in which nations have lost their battle not for want of military strength but on account of leakage in public morale. Equally, nations have won inspite of their inferior strength, on account of their high morale and patriotism shown by their people. The receding Russian army could gain the upper hand in Sybiria only through public morale. The bombed and blasted Britain, could win over the Germans only through the morale boosted up by her stoic leader, Winston Churchill. We are comparatively weaker in military strength and man power resources compared to China. But certainly we can win them if we can sustain and boost up our public morale as could beevidenced in causing their unilateral withdrawal when the Nation arose as one man.

Question:-1. Catalogue the type of rumours you came across and the methods by which you countered them during this emergency.

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Summary of discussions.

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It was generally accepted that the publicity aspect has not been receiving adequate attention in most of the blocks. The attempts all along have been ad-hoc, sporadic, and disjointed. Even the human materials like the Social Education Organiser, Mukhya Sevika and the Grama Sevaks and Sevikas, not to speak of the other Extension Officers who are receiving sufficient training before or after their appointment have not been properly made use of.The bottle necks which imposed the restriction in this regard are 1. The emphasis given to their day to day routines which require elaborate physical targets to be achieved. 2. The revision in the functions of the Social Education Organiser to look after the elementary education and the Mukhya Sevika to devote attention to field work in the women's welfare sector. Equally, the other Extension officers, do not have in their job charts items to concentrate on publicity. 3. Lack of adequate financial provision for the purchase of materials for the preparation of publicity tools and for the fixtures and fittings to exhibit the same in the centre and elsewhere and for the lack of opportunities for the periodical exchange of knowledge on the technical know-how and the centralised scrutiny and distribution of commendable finished materials for adoption by others.

The pictorial posters and cartoons are in great demand for rural consumption but the block staff are simply to contend themselves with those materials received from the centre or the State for circulation. These circulated materials often portray environments which are alien to the areas of circulation and fail to provoke adequate interest. These should be prepared in the regional language and with the local interest in mind for which the block staff can requisition the services of talented members of mass education not particularly the teachers, grama sevaks, and even commercial artists, if only necessary financial provision is made available and constant encouragement is given from the Government side. Films, Dramas and songs for Villu Pattu, Ozil Kummi etc., are in great demand, but the Government have not taken it up seriously to encourage their production and distribution on a large scale by engaging persons of talents and by offering attractive prizes, and other remuneration for others including the block staff to produce the same.

The change over from Radio listening groups to the organised Radio Rural Forums is of a recent innovation so far as Madras State is concerned. The Block Development Officers are taking it up slowly and during their discussions they accepted that their method would require modifications in the light of the contents of this paper. The difficulties envisaged in organising these forums are:- 1. Due to the existing preference for light music. 2. The absence of public buildings like Panchayat buildings, or buildings for Madhar Sanghams, Youth clubs, Social Education Centres etc., with provision to accommodate members of the radio forum. 3. The absence of public sets even in large hamlets.

The partiБipants felt that the Presidents of the Panchayat should have powers to attend to the immediate repairs of the public sets upto a maximum of Rs.25/= and get their bills paid for, after scrutiny by the Radio supervisor so that these sets can always be kept in working condition. To start with the members of mass education unit in every panchayat should be classified into the various special interest groups after necessary enquiries and then the forums can be organised to serve these groups.

There was no room for deliberate rumours thanks to the National Integration brought about by the Chinese aggression. With the unilateral withdrawal leading to the lessening in tension, non delibera-te rumours, began spreading out, here and there, to some extent. The following were some of the rumours.

1. The enrolment to Village Volunteer Force was an indirect attempt at recruitment to the armed forces of the able-bodied persons in the village.

2. The continuance of the emergency after the unilateral withdrawal was to tighten the fiscal policy to make up the budget for fulfilling the five year plan to obtain aids from friendly countries particularly from U.S. and U.K.

3. The continuance of the emergency was to strengthen the ruling party by crushing the opposition.

4. The emergency was continued with a view to divert the attention of the people from their consideration of the failures particularly of the food production programme.

These and other similar rumours were countered effectively by holding mass meetings and giving scope for popular leaders to explain the situation. The display of posters, placards, wall slogans etc., in public places particularly under the mass education programme of the Village Volunteer Force brought about the salutory effect. Consequent on the Chinese aggression, the radio listening and the news paper reading got considerably intensified and people became enlightened as a result of their anxious discussions of the news received.

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PROMOTION OF RECRUITMENT TO VARIOUS FORCES- PROMOTION OF COLLECTION FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND AND BLOOD BANK-THE TYPES OF WAR BONDS AND THEIR PROMOTION.

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Promotion of Recruitment to various forces.

China with her superior might in military strength is threatening us now. The policy of Pakistan is also dubious , and through their recent Border agreement with China, they are fast becoming the accomplice of the Chinese hordes. Naturally the combined

strength of these two bordering countries becomes all the more greater. India is wedded to the policy of non-alignment which means our facing any situation if need be individually without external assistance. We have therefore to safeguard our freedom and maintain our non-involvement from a position of strength. Naturally therefore our military strength, will have to be expanded in all its branches, improved to absorb the latest techniques in operation.

The Army offers therefore bright careers in the Land forces, Navy and Air Force. The army requires the services of variety of people like ordinary soldiers, drivers, fitters, mechanics, nurses, doctors, engineers etc. in large numbers. Almost every one has got an opportunity to serve, provided he is physically fit and has the necessary qualification. There is vast scope for the Jawans to rise to very high ranks. The life in the Army is highly adventurous thrilling and inculcates a sense of fearlessness, courage and patriotism.

The Recruiting Officer will be visiting various places like Taluk and Divisional Head Quarters and his programme will generally be made known sufficiently in advance to concerned Tahsildars and Block Development Officers. In view of the emergency his programme is also announced through Radio.

In order to attract our bright young men various steps have been taken by the Government. Sainik schools are being started in every state where young boys are admitted with a view to absorb them in the Army. For Madras one such school is functioning at Amravathy Nagar. There are also other military Training Centres in places like Dehra Dun, Khadakvasla, Bombay, Cochin etc.

The Mass Education Wing will have to be active and carry out convincing propaganda by kindling the patriotism of the youth so that he can offer his services for any branch of our Army, suitable to his taste aptitude and qualification. After the Mass Education Wing locates prospective candidates, they will have to inform the nearest Recruiting Officer through the Block Agency immediately so that the candidates can be contacted in time.

<u>Question</u>: What are the reactions of the people both good and bad you have come across for recruitment to Army. How do you propose to encourage the good and remove the bad reactions?

<u>Promotion of collection of National Defence Fund- The types of War Bonds and their promotion</u>.

In addition to the vast resources we require to carry out our planned programme of development under the five year plan we have now to find huge additional resources to meet the demands created by the Emergency. Budgeting through taxation has got its own limits and unless people are made to rise up with a patriotic fervour to contribute their best, War cannot be fought effectively to safeguard our hard won freedom. The collections to the National Defence Fund to the

tune of nearly54 crores so far is a creditable achievement by itself. But this rate of collection should not make us complacent because the money so far collected cannot even meet the cost of a sizeable fleet of Bombers. At the same time it should also not dishearten us because the contributions collected from various sources both rich and poor serves as the token for their preparedness for greater sacrifice when called for.

So far as the National Defence Fund is concerned the minimum of Rs.1/= fixed by, Madras Government has been practically achieved. We have to fix up additional targets and raising contributions should be a continuing process until the period of emergency.

Government has given the facility of remiting moneys for this fund through post offices without any money order commission. The State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and other scheduled banks, Co-operative Apex Banks have offered free remittance facilities.

In addition to the voluntary contributions money is being raised by the issue of Defence certificates and Bonds. A special feature of these certificates is good rate of interest with tax free concessions. By contributing to these certificates we will be helping in the War efforts and also helping ourselves. For this also a target has to be fixed up on per capita basis, and maximum collections made. The following are some of the very attractive rates offered for investments in these Defence Bonds.

12 year National Defence certificate. These certificate carry an interest of 6¼% simple or 4¾% compound. This is the finest investment one can make. Rs.100/= invested now become-s Rs.175/= at the end of 12 years.

It is absolutely free from Income-Tax. These certificates are within the means of everyone. One can buy a certificate for Rs.5/=, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1000 and 5000.

<u>Upto how much can one buy</u>:

a) An individual	.. Rs. 35,000
b) An individual jointly with another	.. Rs. 70,000
c) An association or institution	.. Rs.1,00,000

<u>Where can you buy them</u>:

From any post office transacting Savings Bank business. You can pay in cash, by cheque or by draft. If a certificate cannot be issued immediately, you will be given a temporary receipt and you will be called on a certain day to collect your certificate. You can also ask your Bank to buy them for you.

Can you cash them whenever you want to? You can, whenever you like after one year at these rates.

After	1 year	... ...	Rs. 100
"	2 years	... ...	104
"	3 "	... ...	109
"	4 "	... ...	114
"	5 "	... ...	120
"	6 "	... ...	126
"	7 "	... ...	133
"	8 "	... ...	140
*	9 "	... ...	148
"	10 "	... ...	156
"	11 "	... ...	165
"	12 "	... ...	175
"		.	

A fine opportunity for everyone to participate in the National Defence.

Others: 1. $4\frac{1}{4}$% National Defence Bonds.
2. $4\frac{1}{2}$% Ten years Defence Deposit certificates.
3. Rs. 5 and Rs.100 premium prize bonds.

Ask any post office or branch of State Bank of India for details of investment.

In addition to these the following National Savings Scheme intended for financing our plans provide a very good source of investment.

12 YEAR NATIONAL PLAN SAVINGS CERTIFICATE.

Available in denomination of Rs.5/- to Rs.25,000 at all post offices doing Savings Bank work.

Limits: An individual can invest upto Rs.25,000, two persons jointly upto Rs.50,000 and charitable institutions and cooperative societies upto one lakh.

Interest: 5.41% per annum at maturity. Encashments are allowed after 12 months from the date of purchase.

Can be pledged to Schedule Banks, Cooperative Banks and Cooperative Societies also.

Payment on death of holder: The holder of a single holder type certificate is permitted to nominate any person who in the event of the holder's death shall become entitled to the certifica-te and to the payment of the sum due thereon.

GIFT COUPONS.

Can be purchased from any post office doing Savings Bank work. Available in denomination of Rs.5 to Rs.1,000.

Best gift on occasions like marriage, birthday etc.

10 YEAR TREASURY SAVINGS DEPOSITS.

Limits: Deposits accepted in multiples of Rs.50/=subject to a maximum of Rs.25,000 for a single depositor, Rs.50,000 for two adults jointly and for institutions upto Rs.1,00,000/= for charitable institutions, Deposits are accepted by the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bangalore and State Bank of India transacting Government treasury business. All Districts and Sub-treasuries where the State Bank do not transact treasury business also accept these deposits.

Interest: 4% per-year interest can be drawn annually from any Treasury or Sub-Treasury or credited to your bank account.

Can be pledged to schedule Banks, Cooperative Banks, and Cooperative Societies also.

15 YEAR ANNUITY CERTIFICATES.

The amount invested in these certificates is refunded, together with compound interest at 4.25% per annum by way of monthly payments spread over a period of 15 years. Issue prices are Rs.1,330, Rs.3,325, Rs.6,665, Rs.13,300 and Rs.26,000 securing to the holder a monthly payment of Rs.10, Rs.25, Rs.50, Rs.100 and Rs.200 respectively for a period of 15 years.

The monthly payment will commence after the expiry of one calender month from the date of investment. You can draw the monthly payment at any treasury or sub-treasury in India (except Jammu and Kashmir) or at any of the Public Debt.offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi Madras and Bangalore.

CUMULATIVE TIME DEPOSITS.

Accounts for 5 years or 10 years at any post office doing Savings Bank work can be opened for monthly deposits of Rs. 5 to Rs.200. A lumpsum is paid at the end of 5 or 10 years according to the security selected. For instance, on a monthly deposit of Rs.20, you receive back Rs.1,300 after 5 years or Rs.2,900 after 10 years and proportionate sums for other monthly deposits. Withdrawals are allowed once in a 5 year and twice in a 10 year account.

PAY ROLL SAVINGS SCHEME.

Employers can now on a written consent of the employee deduct the amounts to invest in Post Office Savings Banks, National Plan Savings Certificate. Employees have to mention a fixed amount desired to be invested every month.

SAVINGS STAMPS.

The stamps are available in Rs.1/-, 50 np. and 25 np denominations and can be pasted on Savings Cards obtainable free from post offices. When the value of stamps on a Savings Card reaches Rs.5/= the card can be exchanged for a National Plan Savings Certificate of the value.

Investments in all theáfore mentioned securities can be made on behalf of minors also and the individual limits for adults stated for each scrip apply to minor's deposits also.

The interest on all these securities is free from Income-Tax and is not taken into account in determining the ra te of income-tax on total income.

For further information and/or rules governing these investments please write to the Regional National Savings Officer of your State or the National Savings Commissioner for India, Post Office Box No. 96, Nagpur.

Question: What are the difficulties faced in canvassing dubscriptions to the various war bonds and how do you propose to overcome the same?

BLOOD BANK.

Practically in every district Head quarters hospital and other equipped special Medical Institutions contributions to Blood Bank are being received. The injured soldier who fought to safeguard the National interest would require timely supply of Blood Plasma to save his life. There cannot be anything nobler than offering of our Blood which involves no risk at all to save human lives and particularly our patriotic soldier during emergency. When this nobility carries with it also a materialistic reward of Rs.7/= for each contribution nobody should feel reluctant. What is required is to carry out effective Mass Education propoganda through Village Volunteer Force to remove the fears so that healthy persons without ailment can contribute it in large numbers for coping up the increasing demand from the war front.

Question: What are your suggestions for ensuring large scale contributions to the Blood Bank?

.. .. ..

Summary of Discussions.

The Chinese aggression has forged the Nation and there is everywhere universal anxiety and determination to defend the motherland The lucrative offers provided by the armed forces is attracting a vast number of our patriotic youths for recruitment. Everywhere, it has become a matter of large scale rejections, at the hands of recruiting officers only a small percentage of the men offering to the non technical ranks of the army and particularly to the cadre of officers get the selection. This large scale rejection is causing annoyance and it is hoped that with an improvement in the defence budget, the nation would be in a position to accept the patriotic offer of these young men to a greater extent in future. Here and there, there were frustrations caused on account of the recuriting officer's not announcing their tour programme in advance and sometimes their not compling with the request for interviewing a lesser number of men than the minimum fixed for the interview. On account of the prevailing uncertainty these men are also not prepared to spend money towards travelling and

Village Volunteers and make out a list blockwise of all the intending donors. As and when indents are received from the District Medical Officer the listed persons may be sent in instalments for drawing blood. The Block Development Officers expressed the need for more publicity materials relating to the working of this scheme.

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PROMOTION OF VILLAGE COOPERATIVES-CONSUMER'S COOPERATIVES-INCREASING THE MEMBERSHIP, RESOURCES AND VOLUME OF CREDIT-MARKETING SOCIETIES.

*

The Village Volunteer Force, which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 26th January, 1963, has all thefeatures of a co-operative enterprise of gigantic dimensions and immense potentialities. The production force is sought to be formed round the four million Grama Sahayaks and Youth clubs. It consists of all the able bodied adults in the village who volunteer to join the organisation of a "Defence Labour Bank" in every village as an integral part of the scheme. With contribution of the labour from every able bodied adult at the minimum rate of one day's labour per month or monetary contribution, at existing rates in lieu thereof.

In this emergency the importance of increasing production to the maximum extent possible in all sectors of economy needs no special emphasis. The War has to be won in farms andfactories. Inevitably agricultural production comes first. Our economy cannot have a sound foundation if it has to depend on import of food grains to feed the people and for raw materials for our essential industries.

In stepping up production the co-operative organisation has a vital role to play. For this purpose the cooperatives must draw up production plans on systematic lines immediately for the village as a whole and for individual cultivators in the long run, when the enlightenment, technological impact and the wherewithal increase as a result of implementing five year plans.

The Madras Government have already arranged for and completed the formulation of Agricultural production plans in all the villages. In the paddy package programme area of Tanjavur delta individual farm plans are also being prepared and implemented. Elsewhere similar package programmes are being proposed and are under execution for groundnut and cotton. In these package programme areas and also for successful implementation of the village production plans over the entire State the economic aspect will have to be looked after by co-operatives. Such a programme of vast magnitude would require adequate strengthening and activising of the cooperatives, so that the membership can increase and commensurate with the volume of credit and supplies.

Question No.1: a)How far the cooperatives are now being associated with the implementation of the agricultural production

plans?

b)What are your suggestions for promoting the role of cooperatives in this respect?

c)What role the Village volunteers can play in assisting the service or multi-purpose cooperatives?

A good deal of irrigation potential from Major,Medium and Minor Irrigation works is for one reason or other not being utilised or unutilised fully. One of the reasons is lack of field channels. Co-operatives can help a great deal in construction of such channels as an item of highest priority.

Question No.2: a)Discuss your experience in the working of irrigation cooperatives and labour contract societies for promotion of digging or deepening wells, maintenance of irrigation works and construction of field channels?

b)How can these institutions absorb and account for voluntary labour deposited in the 'Defence Labour Bank'?

It is well known fact that the Dry Farming techniques, involving bunding, fencing with live hedges, mulching, rotation of crops, line planting etc., and soil conservation measures to prevent wind and water removing the fertile top soil will result in marked increase in crop production. Apart from taking up soil conservation schemes* through the Panchayats. These Dry Farming and soil conservation schemes involving labour requisites and capital for proper transformation and production can eminently be brought under cooperative fold. *on a large scale, department is now launching such schemes

Question No.3: a) Devise concrete plans of action for promoting soil conservation and dry farming through service or multipurpose cooperatives.

b) How the Defence Labour Bank can help these institutions?

Co-operatives should work for promoting savings, securing deposits from members and non-members. The aim is that in the shortest possible time the movement should get all the resources it needs from such deposits. Unless the surplus money is sucked up and carefully invested the tendency for inflation will go up particularly when there is so much of underdeveloped economy. Capital formation will have to be localised to avoid dependence of our country upon foreign investment which would nullify our policy of non-involvement.

Question No.4. a)What are your suggestions for attracting deposits and for promoting savings and thrift campaigns?Discussions may be based on practical experience. The role to be played by village volunteers in assisting these institutions would require highlighting.

To fight black marketing and to see justice and fair

and the inherent difficulties for want of a suitable agency to assist the panchayats at village level, the plans did not serve the purpose. The cooperatives have not been given the dominant role to look after entirely the economic aspects of these plans. The Panchayat looking after the Gramasahayak service for improved seed saturation, the Block agricultural depots continuing to retail the pesticides, green manure seeds and the improved implements with or without the subsidy, the governmental agencies disbursing loans in areas where the full finance scheme is yet to be introduced have all contributed to the denial of opportunities for the full and unfettered growth of the cooperatives. Cooperatives being autonomous bodies cannot come under the dictation of the panchayats and in the preparation and execution of the plans the block agency has not sought for their help as equal and independent partners to the panchayats, more so when they have got to take certain risks in this enterprise.

The Block Development Officers felt that the only way to promote their role in this regard is to allow them the freedom to be fully in charge of the economic aspect of the plan. The seed multiplication and distribution should be done solely by them. They may choose their own Grama Sahayaks (seed farm growers) from their members provide them with necessary credit both for production and subsequently on the pledge of produces and arrange for the laying out of seed farms. The societies in the alternative can also purchase the produce from these growers and retail, the sale. The Government will have to subsidize such a scheme to the extent of meeting the losses. So also, the Government will have to divert the functions of the bulk distribution of pesticides, improved implements etc., and hand them over to the cooperatives. The responsibility on the part of Governmental agency to disburse loans should cease and early attempts should be made to introduce the full finance scheme all over. In all these tasks the government can provide necessary technical guidance through their officers.

The Village Volunteers should first of all enlist themselves as members of the cooperatives. The mass education unit can do propaganda to enlist more members and to inculcate the habit of thrift. In all the multipurpose activities undertaken with a motto of service to the people the village volunteers can lend their sparable service.

<u>Question No.2</u>: The volunteers drawn from the working class to the village volunteers force can organize themselves into Irrigation cooperatives or Labour contract societies as per the scope available. This will facilitate their contributed labours in the Defence Labour Bank being utilised and the proportionate wages transferred from the societies' account to the revolving capital. These societies should receive top priority at the hands of Government and the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the matter of entrusting contracts. The enforcement of Kudimaramath act by the Panchayat and the taking up of execution can be entrusted to these societies. So also while disbursing loans by the block agency for wells the beneficiaries may be asked to avail off the services of labour contract society. The same will apply to all other works items executed in the Block. In Madras State the labour contract societies are functioning in a few blocks wherever the managerial

4. Lack of care in the storage of articles.

To get over these defects proper training of the office bearers and even employees in the purchase, processing and storage of articles and in the maintenance of accounts should be undertaken. These stores should limit their scope of dealings to scarce and controlled commodities to start with and then enlarge to other items of day to day demand after cultivating a sense of loyalty on the part of the members.

The Village Volunteers can help these institutions in cleaning and storage of articles salesmanship, maintaining accounts and in the education of members to cultivate loyalty.

Question No.6: There was no dispute about the linking of credit to processing and marketing in addition to production. In areas where there is a large surplus of agricultural produce for marketing and where the ryots are enlightened and realising the encroachment of private dealers these marketing institutions are working very well. Prominent successes in this direction are those dealing in commercial crops like cotton, groundnut, chillies, jaggery etc., The number of these institutions can go up if only the following measures are undertaken.

1)A comprehensive survey of all the marketable surplus in agricultural produce will have to be undertaken by engaging experts. After the survey is completed area of operations against commodities to be dealt with can be mapped out. The block agency should then be alerted to organise marketing with or without the processing institutions. The survey reports should specify the possible surpluses, the seasons, the extent of private trade and their evil methods etc, to help in the propaganda.

2)The rural cooperatives which issue loans in areas where there are marketing institutions should attach a condition to the borrower to sell their produce through the marketing societies so that the loan advanced can be recovered and the marketing institutions can be strengthened. The defaulting loanees should be blacklisted and advancement of loanees during subsequent seasons with held. Any cooperative society caring for the disbursement and recovery of loans alone in such areas should equally be blacklisted for borrowings from the central banks.

3)The marketing institutions in addition to providing loans on the pledge of produce, storage facilities etc., should also supply agricultural requisites by issuing cooperative loans and also provide technical guidance for upgrading the produce. Wherever processing and transport are provided the societies are flourishing very well.

4)The disbursement of cooperative loan may be in instalments and based upon the security of land and estimate of surplus produce, cash advances may also be given to meet the domestic expenses of the members.

5)Sales through private trade of the surplus produce

by the producers is helping in their evasion of sales and income taxes, whereas in a marketing society proper billing, assessment and recovery of these taxes are implied. The Government will have to consider this aspect and take suitable steps.

The village volunteer force through its mass education unit can help these institutions to enrol members to bring the surplus produce for storage and marketing through proper canvassing and in the storage and processing of the produce.

Question No.7: Societies for milk supply and fishermen are functioning with success in urban and coastal areas. Industrial cooperatives are also functioning with promise in a number of places. Egg and vegetables being two other protective items of food, which are in great day to day demand particularly when the standard of living is increasing on account of the implementation of the five year plans. These two items can equally lend themselves to be brought under the cooperative fold on the same lines as that of the milk supply societies. The following are some of the steps which will contribute to the successful functioning of these institutions when organised.

1. Undertaking expert survey of areas of promise. For example vegetable supply society can flourish near about cities and towns.

2. Provision of quick transport and storage facilities at distribution points.

3. Licensing of private competitors.

4. Instructions to public institutions to show preference to these societies in the matter of purchase.

5. Provision of facilities for grading and marketing.

6. Free managerial assistance in the initial stages.

The Village Volunteer Force can help in doing the ground work for organisation in delivering the articles to the consumers, in cleaning, grading storing and in hauking the surplus.

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NEED FOR STEPPING UP AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION TO MEET THE EMERGENCY - DEVELOPMENT OF PANCHAYAT LANDS THROUGH VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE- ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHORT TERM CROP.

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The Army moves on its stomach. Wars have therefore to be fought not only in the battle front but also in the fields and the factories. Our Prime Minister has laid special emphasis to this aspect in his Radio Call to the Nation at the eve of Chinese aggression. Unless the soldiers are kept properly fed and clothed, the battle will be lost. India is a non-aligned country and to keep up our policy of non involvement we have to develop internal strength so that our dependance on external aids can be reduced. It is indeed a matter for

shame that even for our vital food requirements we are depending upon countries like America, Burma, Canada etc., and wasting the valuable foreign exchange facilities. Agricultural production will have to be stepped up for the following reasons.

1. To feed our increasing population.
2. To improve the quality of our diet by producing more of protective foods.
3. To supply raw materials to our expanding industries.
4. To export surplus agricultural commodities both raw and processed to create foreign exchange for importing capital goods, modern military equipments etc.
5. To conserve foreign exchange by avoiding food imports.
6. To maintain the price line so that inflation can be checked and the people and particularly the Government servants and other fixed income groups kept satisfied. Inflation if not checked would lead to corruption and moral turpitude.
7. India being wedded to socialistic pattern of society unless production is stepped up and wage earners in the agricultural sector paid properly the glaring disparity existing in the wage earning between the labour employed in the industries and agriculture cannot be narrowed down and even distribution of income arrived at.

Our production in the agricultural sector leaves very much to be desired. The average per acre output for all the crops is amongst the lowest in the World. This is due to the following defects.

1. The undue pressure of population on land. India is employing seventy percent of her population in the agricultural sector as against employment of 10% only in the United States and about 40% only in the USSR which are not only self sufficient agriculturally but also exporting large scale surplus of their produce. Unless the pressure is reduced and the smaller population induced to work hard with mechanical means wherever necessary production cannot go up.

2. Our law of inheritance leading to a continuous fragmentation of holdings which are rendered uneconomic.

3. Lack of adequate resources.

4. Want of proper technological impact, due to the unenlightenment prevailing amongst our cultivators.

5. Availability of poor equipments and inferior livestock of our farms.

6. Soil exhaution and erosion due to improper use of land.

7. Pest and diseases of crops., etc.

The above defects need not dishearten us. Given the

will to rectify them we have every scope to step up our production enormously. Crop competitions conducted everywhere indicated the scope for marked increase in production. The per acre yield of crops by adopting intensive cultivation practices showed the following maximum in Madras State.

1. Paddy : 10225 lbs.
2. Cholam : 6610 lbs.
3. Cumbu : 5250 lbs.
4. Sugarcane: 152 tons.

Apart from these champion growers there were quite a large number of other competitors who raised crops amounting to more than twice the average yields. Thus there is potential and vast human man power resources. The village volunteer force will have to be commissioned to face this challenge. Following will be the duty of the Panchayat in this connection.

1. To formulate the production plan for the next one year taking into consideration the available resources and means of production.

2. To make an estimate of the labour required to fulfil the various items in production plan and to create other community assets.

3. To pick up projects one by one and to regulate the labour deposited in thedefence labour bank systematically towards their achievements.

4. To maintain accounts and registers connected with the agricultural production plan and the Village Volunteer Force. Thus it will be seen that for the proper functioning of the Village Volunteer Force agricultural production plan forms the core and the basis.

The production plan should lay emphasis upon the harnessing of the local resources mainly and should be capable of implementation. It should not be made an ambitious statement of demands on external aids. With the Panchayat to look after the administrative aspect, the village co-operative to look after the economic aspects, and the trained village leaders, progressive farmers and teachers to look after the educative aspects the well chalked out agricultural production plan should be a dynamic instrument and not a piece for decorating the paper particularly under the content of this emergency.

Q.I. Discuss your experience in the formulation and implementation of agricultural production plans?

Q.II. What are the bottle-necks and how we can overcome the same to make these plans dynamic?

<u>Development of Panchayats lands through Village Volunteer force:</u>

The Madras Panchayat Act of 1958 vests the Government lands both cultivable and uncultivable waste with the Panchaysts. This entrustment calls for the discharge of a specific responsibility by thePanchayat to directly engage in the proper use of these lands for creating community assets in addition to have indirect responsibility in the intensification of cultivation by the farmers. Financial provisions have been made towards augumenting local manurial resources, fuel, fruit and vegetable plantation, stepping up fodder cultivation,

pisciculture etc. with the idea of encouraging the panchayats taking up the development of this vested lands to the best of their ability. Success so far registered are varied.

Q.1: What exactly are the difficulties faced by the Panchayat in the development of these lands particularly now that the contingent of free labour under Village Volunteer Force scheme has got to be engaged?

Q.2. What other facilities are required to make a success of this development?

Encouragement of Short term crops:

Apart from the question of stepping up production through intensifica-tion of cultivation of crops raised and extending the cultivation to new area, the raising of short term crops will be of very great significance in our present context.

Short term crops are annuals and are of two kinds.

i. The crop itself is of short duration, irrespective of the variety of crop; ie. tomatto

ii. Within a crop a certain strains may be of short durations ie.paddy TKM6 of Madras.

Short term crops have the advantage of being raised more than once during the year.

In raising short term crops the following points are to be considered. The croping pattern and irrigation facilities available in the area, should be studied and the change may be introduced or brought about by inducing the people. For changing the cropping pattern, Mass-Education is necessary. Further, a change in the food habits with reference to peoples' preference for rice and even in rice the finess, is necessary. It will also lead to acquiring new knowledge about the cultivation of substitute short-term crops in the place of existing long duration ones. This new knowledge has to be imparted to farmers and also labourers within a very short time. There should be a change in supply and service lines also to suit the new urgent situations and circumstances. Supply should include credit facilities also in addition to agricultural requisites. Credit should be made available in time and preferably linked to production needs.

At the same time, the experience gained by the ryots in the locality in growing short duration crops should be studied, and if the ryots are not aware of growing short term crops and if they are not having sufficient experiance in raising them, observation and then demonstration plots should be laid in each of the villages in consultation with the Agricultural Department.

The economics of growing short term crops should be analysed and the ryots educated suitably.

The availability of labour and manure in the area should be ascertained and steps taken to get over possible deficits, if any before introducing the short duration crops.

The traditional methods of individual cultivation may also be changed wherever possible, so as to introduce cooperative or community nurseries for such transplanted short duration crops. This will contribute to economise the water in the tanks and also prevent the frittering away of energy and time on the part of the individual cultivators. The seedlings obtained from these nurseries may be made available on a "no profit, no loss basis" by the cooperatives or the panchayats which would have grown them by taking lands on lease. Incidentally it will also help ryots to control pests and diseases by resorting to large scale pest eradication campaigns. The available plant protection appliances in that area and elsewhere can be pooled during times of emergency, and the control effected by forming squads out of the members of the Production unit and arranging for door delivery of the supply of pesticides by providing loans by the cooperatives wherever feasible.

If it is a time bound crop as opposed to season bound varieties, like tomatto, paddy,T.K.M.6 of Madras etc., there is no need to worry about the particular sowing months and can be adopted throughout the year.

Intensifying the practice of sowing mixed crops ie. 'Cholam' and Field Beans; inter crops i.e. (Onions' and Ragi; ' Red gram' and millets and even bund crops like castor, bendi, redgram etc., should be encouraged.

Question: a) Relate your experience of raising short term crops?

b) What can be the role of Village Volunteer Force in this regard?

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Summary of discussions.

Practically every Block Development Officer has completed the formulation of village agricultural production plan for all the villages in the light of instructions contained in Government order No.3792 Food and Agriculture dated 16.11.1960. There was no further attempt made to revise these production plans during the subsequent years. Apart from the educative value and the awakening created by the preparation, the plans did not deliver the real goods since the implementation is found extremely difficult everywhere.

The Panchaysts are not taking the full initiative and responsibility in the implementation, since it involves taking day to day action for arranging the supplies and services, maintenance of records and registers and evaluating the progress. There is no permanent paid servant to look after these items of work in many of the Panchayats. The office bearers do not also take up individual or collective interest to the extent required, for the benefit of their

constituent cultivators. The plans therefore, remain to be the symbols of intellectual exercise and not as instruments for dynamic action. In villages where the technique of preparation was defective and ambitious demands were included on external resources, they have created frustrations and even served the opposing groups to indulge in destructive criticism.

The Block Development Officers therefore felt the imperative need for reorienting the procedure on realistic lines so that implementation can become a success and the production plans can serve to be the meeting ground for concerted and coordinated action on the part of the cultivators, the Panchayati Raj Institutions and the Block and departmental agencies. They realised that these plans should be prepared in 3 aspects viz., Educative , Economic and Administrative.

The educative aspect involving the listing out of the demonstrations to be conducted, exhibitions, educative hand outs,study tour etc., to be arranged should be prepared by the Extension Officer Agriculture, with the help of the Grama sevak, in consultation with progressive farmers, trained village leaders, and select school teachers. Theparticipants and details of their holdings should be fixed well in advance so that when the requirements are made available the implementation can proceed on assured grounds because of the previous agreements given by them.

The economic aspect relating to the mustering and distribution of credit and facilities should be the main responsibility of the village cooperatives. They will have to prepare the agricultural requirements and the credit and also the timings for these being made available for the benefit of their members and agricultural requisites alone on sale basis to the non members. To the extent necessary, the procedure followed by the cooperatives in the disbursement of Agricultural loans should be modified so as to link up effectively, production to credit. Even in the matter of disbursement opening of ledger accounts to facilitate instalment payments should be resorted to. These cooperatives should be strengthened by increasing the loan provision from the Central Bank, by encouraging construction of godowns and employment of paid staff. The Governments both of Central and State will have to be liberal in their assistance to these rural primaries. The Agricultural depots should also be relieved of their responsibility in arranging the supply of bulk items to avoid duplication with the cooperatives.

The cooperatives can take up the seed multiplication anddistribution scheme at village level by choosing their own member Grama Sahayaks- and encouraging them with Agricultural loans for cultivation, pledge loans on the harvested produce so that the improved seeds produced can reach the intending cultivators on assured grounds. Societies which are prepared to purchase outright from the Gramasahayaks their produce can be encouraged to do so, so that they will subsequently attend to the processing conducting of viability and purity tests and releasing quality seeds during the season. The Government may go to the rescue of these cooperatives if they were to loose in

this bonafide enterprise of great public utility.

The administrative aspect of the plan will be dealt with by the Panchayat both in its capacity as sponsoring agent and as statutory agent. As an agent of Panchayat Union Council and the Government quite a number of schemes a re being routed through the Panchayat. Large scale financial provisions including the Agricultur al grant of 2 lakhs at the Panchayat Union level is also available at present. The Panchayats can prepare in the beginning of the year a list of all those items they can undertake along with the indication of financial and other requirements and prepare this part of the plan. In fact this aspect of the work in view of the clear indications of the schemes and the funds available against each of them are going through very well at present.

In its statutory capacity the Panchayat will be in general overall charge of the preparation, implementation of the plan and evaluation of the progress. For this purpose they will maintain necessary registers and records with the assistance of the Gramasevaks, paid Secretaries or part time clerks and exercise indirect control over the work of the block staff through their Presidents who are members of the Panchayat Union Council. They will also correspond with the higher bodies and concerned departments through the Panchayat Union Council to make available the required amount of external assistance of assured grounds as a result of obtaining previous promise for inclusion in the plan.

All these three aspects will be discussed in a village meeting in the presence of all those who have agreed to receive supplies or carry out demonstrations and other projects. The Village volunteers of the production unit will render necessary assistance to bring these cultivators to the meeting. After the approval of the plan and communicating a copy to the Panchayat Union to arrange necessary supplies and services in accordance with a time schedule chalked out for the purpose the Panchayat will sit down to taking out extracts so far as they relate to residential cultivators in different wards and communicate the same to the elected representatives of the Panchayats on these wards. These members should be squarely held responsible for the successful implementation of their portion of the plan to justify the expectation and trust the voters placed in electing them. Such a procedure will incidentally help to purify the democracy and the method of electioneering.

The Block Development Officers listed out the following specific difficulties, encountered by them in carrying out Agricultural programme.

1. The Extension Office (Agriculture) is saddled with too much of scriptory work and is confined to his depot mostly in view of the huge financial commitments involved in the maintenance of stock. To get over this difficulty the Block Development Officers suggested that the maintenance and sale of stock and rendering of cash

account should be entrusted to an Upper Division Clerk who is qualified in accounts and he should in turn be put under the control of the Manager of the Panchayat Union office directly. The Extension Officer (Agriculture) will only advise on the stocking of different articles and in their proper handling. He will not be in charge of the stock and cash of the depot. This in turn is expected to divest the audit and stock verification functions on the part of the District and higher officers so that the entire heirarchy can spend their time in giving technical advise, for which they are mainly intended. The audit and inspection functions will become then the responsibility of the Local Fund Audit party and the Revenue Divisional Officers.

2. Amongst the agricultural items, plant protection, compost production, fertilizers and distribution of fruit plants and vegetable seeds have caught up the imagination of the cultivators and are proceeding very well in the State. Comparatively the progress under demonstaation plots, improved implements and improved seed saturation are not so good. The Block Development Officers wanted more of publicity materials in these items.

3. The restriction in area of 3 acres, permissible for individual gramasahayaks is to be relaxed.

4. The Agricultural implements particularly the improved iron ploughs supplied by the Industrial departmental units are often found unsuitable in particular areas. The manufacture and supply of these implements on a large scale to be undertaken after sending round their specimens for demonstration and approval in individual blocks.

5. The Agricultural allocation grant is not having funds for taking up propaganda and other educative aspects by bringing out handouts, publicity charts, posters etc., at local levels.

6. More of propaganda films on improved methods like that one on Japanese method of paddy cultivation to be produced and circulated for screening in remote villages.

7. More of millet seeds particularly in dry areas to be made available for multiplication from the State Seed Farms by increasing if need be the number of these State Seed Farms in the State.

8. The taking of soil samples and the analysis of the same may be intensified by opening more of soil testing laboratories and providing touring kits at block level.

9. The large no.of implements plant protection appliances and even the pumping installations available with the cultivators would require periodical check up and servicing. For this purpose the employment of a touring mechanic with a small servicing station in the

Block Head quarters may be thought of.

Development of Panchayat Lands:

In the development of vested porombokes, the Panchayat Union and the Panchayat seem to lay unnecessary emphasis upon the establishment of coconut groves and fruit orchards. This , they are doing under the pretext of augumenting the revenues of the Panchayats in the long run. But it is highly doubtful, whether, they will be in a position to realise this intention. The cost at which these fruit plantations are being created compared with the working cost for private enterprises and the avenue plantations undertaken by Highways Department appears to be abnormally higher in most of the cases. With the type of managerial ability and the non permanency of the elected management attached to the Panchayat system, it becomes a matter for anxious consideration whether such a costly adventure is worth while at all and whether such an adventure will not afford room for temptations in the employment of funds, hired labour and ultimately in the gathering of harvests.

Panchayats it was felt, should not assume the role of a commercial concern and undertake big risks. The same purpose would certainly be fulfilled otherwise, if these lands were permitted to be leased out by amendingthe rules wherever necessary to private growers, if fruit or coconut production is to be the objective. By imposing necessary conditions such a leasing will not only contribute to a successful achievement of the goal, but, at the same time bring a fixed income to the Panchayat. Moreover the existing difficulties for digging a well for irrigation, reclaiming the land at public cost etc., will also be obviated.

The Commissioners felt that in future emphasis should be laid in growing green manure and fuel plantations of a less costly and less hazardous nature. The idea should be that the Panchayat should go to the rescue of the cultivators in their much needed green manure and fuel for saving the cow dung and which are not commonly undertaken, so that, with the increased application of manure the agricultural production can go up. When once the production goes up and commensurately the income level also, the Panchayat can levy development rates under section 119(3) to augument their revenues whenever they undertake projects of community utility. (Such a modified approach to this question will also obviate the necessity for evicting the encroachments, even in cases where bonafide reclamation and cultivation have taken place at considerable cost and energy to the individuals. These évictions it was also felt is creating unnecessary heart burns and disturbance to the peaceful administration. Sometimes these evictions are resorted to by the aggrieved parties in power in a spirit of vengeance to punish the opposers.

Pending the above suggestion being accepted and rules modified the following were voiced to be the difficulties, the Commissioners are facing in the development of vested porombokes:-

1. To facilitate irrigation of the Panchayat plantations on a permanent basis provision should be made in the cost of the scheme itself for digging a well in the case of areas of an acre and more. If this is not possible provision should be made available by extending the scope of eligibility to the New Well Subsidy Scheme to Panchayat also by amending the loan rules.

2. The Government to accelerate the process of evicting encroachments on vested porombokes and rendering the list of these porombokes with proper identities wherever such a procedure has not been followed.

Short term crops: The Block Development Officers, were unanimous in their appreciation for the introduction of short term crops to tide over the emergency. But unfortunately their experience in taking up programmes for short term crops is very limited. It is desirable that a technical-one-man-expert survey is taken up of areas which affords scope for introducing short term crops. Suitable questionnaires may be evolved and the Block Development Officers all over may be asked to furnish answers after preliminary study of the local conditions. In the light of the emanating answers blocks may be earmarked for a detailed critical survey by an expert in the cadre of a Deputy Director of Agriculture is appointed for the purpose. He will estimate the area, nature of changes to be brought about in the existing cropping pattern, kind and strains of short term crops to be taken up, facilities to be provided etc., The Block Development Officers concerned will then receive these facilities and take up introduction of these short term crops.

GROWING OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, FUEL, FORAGE AND GREEN MANURE PLANTATIONS THROUGH VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

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Growing of vegetables and fruits: The practice of growing of vegetables is of two kinds.

i. Centralised or commercial cultivation.
ii. Decentralised or home cultivation.

Centralised or commercial cultivation can be encouraged, wherever there is assured market.

For decentralised or home cultivation a detailed survey of the extent of the area available in the compounds of public institutions like, schools, Offices, Hospitals, premises of Mahila Mandals, Youth clubs and Young Farmers clubs etc., in addition to private houses should be taken up. After detailed survey of the extent a-vailable, suitable varieties of vegetable seeds in required quantities should be distributed by the members of the production unit to Mahila Mandals, Youth clubs, Young Farmers clubs and School teachers, with a request to raise nurseries with the help of their members or students. There should be a follow up action on the part of the village level worker to see that the seedlings are distributed to all persons who can grow vegetables with the help of the members of this

Bhoomisena. To have a continuous supply of vegetables throughout the year, i-t is desirable to resort to instalment sowings.

Growing of short term vegetables or fruits like water melons, cucumbar and gourds in tank beds and river beds during summer should also be undertaken.

Growing of short term fruits like 'banana' and papaya' in the backyards of houses should also receive due attention.

In the home cultivation of vegetables, the village school teachers and pupils can play a prominent role. Ther teacher will have to raise nurseries for suitable type of crops,and inculcate the habit of growing them by having school gardens. Even otherwise, the teacher will have to take stock of the available extent for cultivation in the houses of each of the pupils during his spare hours and help the children to interest themselves by laying out kitchen gardens, trailing of vegetables on roof-tops etc., by arranging to supply the required quantity of seeds maintain a register for this purpose. Even in houses which are in a line and in which there is no compound space, the habit of laying out three or four pits in the back side and on either side of the door ways of each house for vegetable cultivation may be encouraged. The daily sweepings of the house can be dumped into these pits and during the season one or two seeds of climbing vegetables can be sown in these pits. The inmates of the house can wash their teeth and faces near these pits, so that, it will get automatically watered. Since both the manuring and watering aspect are satisfied thus, the vegetables which grow well, can be led to spread on the house tops and yield on an average twenty to thirty bottle gourds, considerable quantity of field beans, ribbed gourd etc. This item of work, if undertaken in harijan colonies particularly,will give a pleasant sight in addition to augumenting the vegetable and financial resources of the inmates.

The self sufficiency in vegetables in the case of all those who own lands must beanother thing which should receive proper planning.

The owners of wet and garden lands can raise certain types of vegetables like 'Bendai', 'Cluster beans', 'Brinjals' and greens etc., on field bunds. During off season, these fields can also be utilised for raising cucumbars.

The live hedges can afford spreading space for climbing type of vegetables like 'Pumpkin', 'Ashgourd', 'Bittergourd','Snake gourd' Coccinia (Dondakaya) etc., and as such efforts should be undertaken to allow no live hedge uncovered.

On one or both the sides of field channels 'Agathi' or 'Sesbania Grandiflora' which is a vegetable cum fodder-cum-green manure can be thought of and planted without exception.Wherever there are mote-ram-ps of the irrigation wells, efforts should be made to raise,

by making a cheap pandal, greens like pasali, grape wine, passion fruit, coccinia etc., perennial varieties, so that they will be yielding throughout the year and at the same time provide valuable shade for the men and cattle to work more number of hours without getting tired. In the case of pucca houses, either in the verandas or in the backyards or on the open terraces, soil can be transported, beds formed, to a height of ½ to 1 foot and vegetables like greens can be raised. The children can be enthused to do this job.

The Panchayats, the Cooperatives, Mahila Mandals, Youth clubs can go to the rescue of the people by raising permanent nurseries for the supply of seedlings.

Q.1. Discuss the following:-

a) Difficulties in organising, supply of seeds and seedlings.

b) Difficulties in enthusing the people to undertake kitchen gardening, particularly those living in Harijan colonies.

c) How best to use the village volunteer force in stepping up vegetable and fruit plantations.

Fuel; Forage and Green manure plantations:

Fuel: It is well known that more than 40% of the cow dung the important and main source of manure is being wasted by being used as fuel since alternate sources of fuel are not forth coming easily in many of the villages. Almost all thetrees in the Government waste lands have been destroyed and the established forests pouched upon by the indiscriminate felling for fuel and feeding goats and such other purposes. The evil results of such an action are obvious and needs no mention. So if we have to conserve the natural source of manure and thus enrich our depleted soils it is quite necessary that we have to find out alternative fuel for our villagers. The best way to do it is to earmark poromboke lands and road sides, vast field bunds and channel bunds wherever they are available and such other area for planting fuel trees on a large scale. The trees to be planted should be quick growing. The Panchayat should be able to supply seeds and seedlings of such trees to the intending growers. The Block staff should ascertain the quick growing varieties of fuel trees that the forest department can make available and supply them to the different panchayats. Casurina, Euclyptus, Accasias etc., as also Pongamia, Banian, Ficus, Tamarind, Cashewnut etc., are very useful both as fuel and for other purposes also. The Village Volunteer Force members can be used to dig pits, plant the seedlings and maintain them regularly by fencing or erection of tree guard and watering.

FORAGE: The common grazing grounds, which have come down from time immemorial, are at present (in almost all cases), useless in that they are devoid of all grass and forage tree growths. They do not provide green grass even for two or three months in the year to the cattle of the village. They are more an exercising ground for the cattle than grazing area. Therefore reclamation and rejuvination of such grazing grounds wherever they are present, is urgently called for, for fencing

of the area, introducing rotational grazing, sowing the areas with quick growing improved grass slips or seeds and legumes to make the grass more and more nutritive, and planting the area with good foliage trees which provide shade and alternative fodder to the cattle are immediately to be done. Village Volunteer Force is very handy for undertaking this item of work.

The dry land fields can be used wherever seasonal conditions are favourable to grow an additional crop of forage like horsegram. The field bunds should be planted with forage yielding trees like Sesbania (Agathi). In clay soils, pillipessera can be grown for fodder purposes. Wherever facilities exist, growing of improved and high yielding grasses like Napier, Guinea etc., utilising the sewage water should be undertaken.

GREEN MANURE PLANTATIONS: a. Green leaf manure: Poromboke lands or cultivable wastes vested in the Panchayats should be utilised for raising nurseries and for growing green leaf manure trees andshrubs. Field bunds of dry lands and tank bunds and road side margins may also be utilised for raising green leaf manure shrubs and trees. Individual ryots may be encouraged to grow glyricidia on the field bunds of dry lands which serve both as fencing when thecrop is sown, and for preparation of compost.

School compounds may be utilised for raising seed beds and seedlings for supply to the Panchayat and to individual ryots in order to inculcate in them an interest to take up the scheme independently.

The following green leaf manure yielding plants may be suggested to ryots for raising on field bunds of wet lands and channel bunds.

1. Glyricidia 2. Ipomea cornea 3. Sesbania grandiflora 4. Jatropha
5. Caccia 6. Vadanarayana etc.

b. Green manure: Green manure cultivation may be taken up mainly in wet lands. A detailed survey regarding the areas where green manure can be raised, should be made. The requirement of seeds with reference to the area to be covered should be assessed and as far as possible one type of green manure for the entire area of similar soil conditions should be encouraged. If there are sizeable poromboke lands at its disposal, the Panchayat can raise the green manure crops, collect the seeds and supply them to the ryots at nominal cost. In the alternative coconut groves and fruit orchards belonging to private individual ryots may be utilised for raising green manure crops, after entering into agreements with the owners. The Panchayat can collect the seeds leaving the green matter for ploughing in site by the owners. The seed so raised and available at a comparatively cheaper cost of production, can be distributed by the Panchayat at nominal cost.

The following green manure crops are suitable for this purpose.
1. Indigo. 2. Wild indigo. 3. Horse gram. 4. Sunhemp etc.

Usually ryots, who raise green manure crop are not in the habit of inculcating self sufficiency for the seed requirements. They may be encouraged to collect the seed for their next year's sowing from their own green manure plots. In addition, the village school teacher and the children may be induced to get into such vast areas of green manure crops with the consent of the owners and collect the seed by arranging small picnics, if necessary. The seed so collected may be purchased by the Panchayat and for the cost thereof the school children may be supplied with books and slates, and even garments. For the teacher who show outstanding interest, even rewards may be given.

What the Panchayat can do in all the above items of work?

- i. Conduct a survey of the areas to be developed under each items of work.
- ii. Allot the specific area for each items of development (both private and community wise)
- iii. Estimate the requirements of seeds, seedlings, manure or fertilisers wherever necessary, plant protection equipment and stock etc.,
- iv. Estimate the requirements of manhours of work necessary for each item of work for planting, and maintaining.
- v. To arrange for raising nurseries wherever necessary;
- vi. To allot the available labour in the defence labour bank for the individual items every day or every week wise.
- vii. To keep registers for all these things.
- viii. To make sure the work goes on as per calender of events to be planned.

The block staff will have to actively and positively cooperate and participate in these above activities of the Village Volunteer Force for registering success in increasing production.

Q. 1. Discuss how the indiscriminate felling of trees can bechecked by utilising the Village defence unit.

Q. 2. What is your experience in raising forage and Green manure plantations. Enumerate the difficulties and make possible suggestions to overcome the sa-me?

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<u>Summary of discussions:</u>

All the participants were unanimously of the view that the stepping up of fruit and vegetable production affords immense scope for the utilisation of the Village Volunteers, both male and female, adults and youths not to speak of the school children. The following are the further suggestions made in this regard.

1. To get over the difficulty for want of regular supply of fruit plants and vegetable seeds from the approved nurseries and the department and to avoid the trading on doubtful premises with the pri-

vate nursery men who are likely to supply these sowing materials of uncertain pedigree, it was agreed that the Grama sevaks and even the experienced Mahila and men village volunteers should fix up fruit trees and vegetable plants which are found to possess good economic aspects like the prolificacy, palatability, nutritional value, large size etc. whenever they come across the same. On receiving intimation from them the block staff will have to examine and arrange with the owners for reserving the fruits or pods of the vegetables for seed extraction on payment of cost on a par with the prevailing market rate. In the case of fruit trees arrangements should be made to multiply and take out seedlings or vegetatively propogated plants fordistribution. If necessary the owners of the trees may be paid nominal charges for such multiplication. The grama sevaks, selected members of Madhar sanghams and youth clubs and village school teachers may be given a short course of training in horticultural methods in fruit plant multiplication, vegetable cultivation and seed extraction. The block may possess one or two sets of horticultural kits and lend the same on loan basis for this purpose.

2. Advantage should be taken of the expanded nutrition programme and the volunteers should be employed to establish Panchayat vegetable and fruit orchards. The Block agricultural grant of 2 lakhs should also be taken advantage of even in other areas to establish panchayat plantations, wherever large scale gardens have been started with an area of 1 acre or more the Government should come forward to sanction subsidised loans for digging wells.

3. The Mid-day meal programme is yet one more avenue for engaging the Village volunteers to supplement the labour of the school children. If a garden is not possible within the school compound for want of space then under the leadership of the village school teacher, village volunteers may be engaged to survey the available vacant lands in the private house holds. Through supply of timely seeds manures and pesticides they may be encouraged by enthusing their own school going children to raise vegetables and donate a portion free to the mid-day meals scheme. Where there is a compound with garden space, the school may be encouraged by offering subsidies and even the facility for digging a well where the area is near about an acre or more to raise vegetables and also seedlings and seeds for supply to the school children for raising vegetables at home and donating a portion of the produce.

4. During "Adi-pattam" a vegetable and fruit plantation week may be organised by the Mahila Mandals, Youth clubs, and the village schools under the auspices of the Panchayat and the members of the production unit may be geared up to do the survey of house compounds and other public sites which c-ommand facilities, help in the digging or ploughing of such areas, arrange for the raising of seedlings and sowing or planting of the area etc., on an intensive scale. Planning and preparations may be undertaken for the celebration of this weeks about a month in advance so that sowing materials, manures etc., can be gathered and kept ready for the purpose.

5. A panchayat horticultural show may be arranged

annually in every panchayat and the well established vegetable and fruit orchards of the members of the production unit may be allowed to compete. Prizes may be awarded to the well kept garden, the best exhibits etc.,

As regards fuel plantations the utilisation of the tank beds and foreshores for raising babul was commended. The Village volunteers can be engaged to collect the pods from standing trees during April, May and plant the same during convenient seasons. The members of the Defence unit can be employed to watch over these plantations in turns against cattle and human tresspass. The revenue obtained from such plantations after 6 or 7 years by felling the trees can be made use of for providing more amenities to the people.

To safeguard the road avenues against illicit felling the owners of adjoining patta lands may be assigned the custody of all those trees which came along side the boundaries of their land. Such a custody may be given after establishing the trees. They will be given the benefit of enjoying 50% of the annual usufructs and 50% of the revenue obtained from the wood on felling after an agreed period.

The Block Development Officers endorsed all the suggestions contained in the paper. They have unanimously agreed to implement these suggestions, and particularly those under the green manure programme.

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TAKING UP SOIL CONSERVATION-DRY FARMING-MINOR IRRIGATION-MAINTENANCE OF FIELD CHANNELS ANDVILLAGE TANKS-COOPERATIVE FARMING.

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1. SOIL CONSERVATION

The need for soil conservation does not require any emphasis. Top soil being the zone of crop productivity would require careful husbanding with a view to conserve the moisture, nutrients, microbes, temperature and texture so that crops can be raised to successful maturation with a view to sustain humanity. This is an eternal problem and is caused by wind and water. The following are the methods by which soil conservation is undertaken.

1. Contour bunding.
2. Bench terracing.
3. Construction of checkdams and waste weirs and pluggings gulleys.
4. Ploughing along the contours.
5. Raising soil binders to fix up the bunds and

river or channel embankments.

6. Strip cropping.
7. Raising wind breaks.
8. Contour trenching and afforstation.
9. Proper land use through rotation of crops with a view to maintain a vegetative cover particularly during windy and rainy seasons etc.,

Of all the methods the laying out of the bunds along the contours, fixing them up with binding grass or crops and in worst affected areas taking up construction of checkdams and waste weirs will be the most important so far as the soil in the plains are concerned. For hilly areas bench terracing and maintaining vegetative cover will be equally important. The agricultural department in Madras State has been at this problem for a number of years past and sizeable blocks, going up to several thousand acres were localised, surveyed, and the scheme executed departmentally in a number of places all over the State. The problem being so vast in magnitude it is not feasible for the Government with its limited resources to tackle all over at the same time. Realising this difficulty and in view of the demanding urgency of stepping up Agricultural Production Madras Government have sanctioned panchayat pilot projects. These projects are to be implemented by the panchaysts with the technical survey and guidance of the department. In the light of the success and experience gained in operating over this maximum of 7500 acres coming under this pilot project in the chosen block of the District it is proposed to extend the scheme over the entire state through a phased programme.

Soil conservation is fundamentally a labour intensive scheme and as such is ideally suited for operation through the village volunteer force. The labour gets a long term lease of work if the scheme is continued over large areas. This will enable a proper regulation of the free labour deposited in the Defence Labour Bank. The Panchayat can make payment for the labour employed after making the deduction for 12 days of free offer, either in one lumpsum or as fragments over a long period to offset the charges for 12 days.

The service cooperatives or special labour contract cooperatives can also bee entrusted with this scheme wherever feasible.

<u>Question:</u>1. Discuss the scope for soil conservation through Village Volunteer Force. Taking up an acre of low, medium, and high sloping % in the plains, estimate the labour required for execution and calculate the total labour that can be continuously employed during off season in an average panchayat of about 2000 acres situated in a dry area.

2. What should be the proper accounting procedure based upon the experience gained with pilot project areas or otherwise.

2. DRY FARMING.

Dry farming relates to the adoption of a package of recommended practices for proper husbanding of crops on dry lands by laying em phasis on conservation of moisture, and making full use of available moisture for the production of crops.

Since dry cultivation forms a major portion in our States' Agrarian economy production cannot be stepped up considerably unless adequate attention is paid to this aspect. The important methods coming under the scope of dry farming are:-

1. Bunding: Bunding preferably contour as opposed to peripheral to imp-ound and conserve rain water and to improve soil moisture.

2. Live fencing: to prevent cattle and human tresspass and shedding caused by wind in addition to providing green matter for composting.

3. Mulching: to keep the soil loose so as to minimise evoporation of soil moisture. This can bedone by shallow ploughing, hoeing andcovering the soil with organic debris during summer.

4. Line sowing and strip cropping: to ensure equitable distribution of soil moisture and nutrients.

5. Mixed cropping:to utilise moisture and nutrients at all levels of soil uniformly.

6. Mixed farming: to compensate the failure of crops in dry areas through subsidiary occupations like cattle rearing, sheep rearing, piggery etc.

Being a composite scheme the drawing up of farm plans for suchof those individual cultivators who are willing to take this up is necessary. These plans will be so drawn up to estimate separately the labour requisites and credit required. Either the cooperatives or the Panchayat or both can undertake on behalf of individuals severally and collectively and execute the scheme by providing necessary monetary assistance through loans from cooperatives or Government agencies. To the extent possible Village volunteers can be employed and the charges thereof recovered and credited into the revolving capital.

QUESTION: Draw up the Farm plan for an average holding of 5 acres with the idea of taking up all the above suggested methods. The maximum extent to which voluntary labour can be employed may be indicated.

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3. MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation works being a people's programme there is a touch of human approach. They should be designed to give quick results and there is not much of capital involved in case labour is employed adequately.

In our State all major river water sources have been already tapped. There can be no major projects. But still major portion of the agricultural lands are dependent entirely on the vagaries of nature. These lands can be made irrigable only through Minor irrigation schemes. In our State we do not have the problem of non utilisation of irrigation potential due to lack of field channels on a large scale. As a matter of fact there is a clamour for increasing the existing ayacuts under all projects.

Minor irrigation works can be put under various categories such as 1. construction of tube wells, 2. Masonary wells. 3. Improvement of wells to increase their capacity. 4. Digging of irrigation channels, field channels. 5. Digging and repair of tanks. 6. Construction of ponds and kuttais. 7. Installation of machinery for water lifting 8. River pumping etc.

Advantageous of Minor irrigation works are many:-

1. The initial cost is low.
2. Work can be easily executed
3. Results are quick.
4. Very little outside assistance or equipments, needed excepting for tube wells and sometimes improvement to existing wells and for employment of mechanical lifts.
5. Man power and most of the other requirements can be met locally.
6. Relatively easy to maintain.
7. Cultivators take pride and are motivated due to the ownership of the works and the reaping of the benefits.
8. Return on the capital outlay is often more.

Execution of Minor irrigation works can very well be entrusted to the local agencies like Panchayats or cooperatives. They can be entrusted with the maintenance of some of these works like the tanks as agents of Government.

Then the other important aspect is Kudimaramath works and desilting of tanks which are the customary obligation of the ayacutdars. Especially after the Panchayat Union set up Minor irrigation sources have been handed over to them and local irrigation grants

are provided to maintain the same. Further to execute kudimaramath works the Government also bears $\frac{2}{3}$ of the excess kudimaramath cost over and above the normal rate of Rs.1 per acre to give an impetus to the programme. Loans and subsidies are provided to deepen and dig new wells. Like Kudimaramath desilting of Irrigation tanks periodically will improve, the holding capacity. The bunds and embarkments can also be strengthened at frequent intervals, to avoid breeches and the F.T.L. can also raised, through earthwork. The bunds also can be put to best use by growing fodder and fuel trees utilising the agricultural grant which incidentally will help to augument local manurial resources and the revenues of thePanchayat. Minor irrigation schemes depending upon their nature and extent would benefit individuals or groups or the community as a whole. In the case of individuals the entire expenditure will have to be borne by the beneficiary. He can be helped through provision of loans or subsidy or both. As regards group schemes the cost will be divided amongst the beneficiaries and necessarily the executing agent of the plan will have to be either the cooperative or the panchayat. In the case of Community schemes the panchayat alone will have to be responsible and will have to operate through raising of the community levy or otherwise acting as the sponsoring agent of the Panchayat Union, State or Centre.

QUESTION: Discuss your experience in operating the various categories of Minor Irrigation schemes. List out the defects and suggest measures to overcome the same. The harnessing of the free labour from the Defence labour bank will have to be streamlined.

4.COOPERATIVE FARMING.

Cooperative Farming necessarily involves the pooling of land and its joint management. Where lands are cultivated individually and there is no pooling of resources for joint operation as in the case of better farming or tenant farming or land colonisation societies,then such institutions cannot be considered as cooperative farmingsocieties. It therefore leaves behind only the joint farming and the collective farming societies to come within the scope of the definition.

Experience in running these societies goes to show that the success of these institutions is varied. Wherever there is a concentious understanding of the ideals of self help, and mutual aid, and the motivation is to contribute the labour of the overwhelming majority of workers in farm operations with the main object of increasing the yield andthereby improving the economic condition, the societies have succeeded. In such societies there is a healthy tendency for distributing the increasing wealth on the basis of justice and equality leading to the fostering of a harmonious and cohesive society. Elsewhere the motivating factors are different and unhealthy. Some of these are enumerated below.

1.To eject the tenants or to prevent them from obtaining

better rights.

2. To obtain Government land and or acquiring financial assistance.

3. To purchase a tractor on priority basis for getting over the labourshortage.

4. To resist the eviction through organisation by the tenants.

5. To settle the ex-service men and refugees even without their having the aptitude andd desire for cultivation.

6. To escape the enforeement of land ceiling etc.

We have therefore to analyse critically and without prejudice the causes for failure and success, so that the experience of genuine societies can guide us in our new enterprise. The bogey of lack of incentive in the absence of individual possession and enjoyment of accruing wealth should not deter us. Modern techniques make it essential that production should remain the combined efforts of the workers.

In our country about 70% of the land holdings are of 5 acres and less. The only feasible method of increasing agricultural production in these numerous small and tiny farms is by resorting to cooperative farming. Outstanding success in this direction has been registered not only in countries like Russia where one may say dictatorial regime prevails but also in a free democratic country like Israel. Even in India in the western parts of Kholapur district of Maharashtra State joint farming has been widely practiced in regard to sugarcane cultivation. So also in Madras betel vine cultivation is normally a joint endeavour.

Cooperative farming being a self help and mutual aid project lends itself to be sponsored through the village volunteer force. All the able bodied persons coming from the members' families can donate their 12 days free labour for creating community assects for collective enjoyment. This can be for the cultivation of a portion of land under joint farming societies through collective farming and permitting the entire income to be utilised for common welfare purposes. The free labour can also be employed in essential constructions like roads, drinking water wells, maintenance of field channels, repairs and improvements to tanks etc., within the area of operation of the society. social cohesion being comparatively more there is not much room for disruption and therefore given the proper guidance and regulation the Village volunteer force scheme in all its 3 aspects can work very well in a cooperative farming institution.

QUESTIONS: What should be the relationship between the cooperative farming institution and the Panchayat in organising the village volunteer force.

can be tapped to the full for a considerable period of time. Such a scope for employment when the panchayat exercises proper supervision and inculcates the sense of discipline and mutual cooperation will strengthen and activise the village volunteer force scheme. For a superficial observer, it looks as though much has been done in the villages and there is nothing more for the village volunteers to engage themselves in the best interest of the community. This criticism is emanating from uninformed quarters. By showing the existing scope in such very useful items like dry farming, which if carefully adopted would contribute a good deal to the stepping up of Agricultural production, it is proposed to gag it in the best interest of the scheme.

The following will be the labour estimate for a holding of 5 acres for adopting all the items of dry farming indicated in the paper. The expenditure portion to meet the purchase of requisites has been omitted:-

1. Shallow ploughing at the rate of 3 ploughs, per acre during summer = 5 x 3=15 men with bullocks.
2. Mulching at the rate of 2 persons per acre. = 5 x 2=10 men.
3. Contour bunding at 36 men per acre = 5 x36=180 men.
4. Live fencing with prosophis, digging shallow trenches and dibbling seeds at 2 men per acre. = 5 x 2=10 men.
5. Line sowing and strip cropping: drilling seed at 1/5th man(mixed cropping included) per acre. = 1 man with a pair of bullock.

   Covering up the seed at 2 men per acre. =5 x 2=10 men with 10 pairs of bullocks.

6. For mixed farming:-

   Labour estimate would vary upon the subsidiary occupation he adopts and so no labour has been forecasted.

Total : 226 workers.

Out of this total of 226, item 2,3, and 4 contributing to a total of 200 will have to be employed specially for adopting dry farming. This includes permanent improvements like contour bunding and life fencing also. From the above it is to be seen that even for an average dry holding of 5 acres there is need for employing about 200 labourers for adopting this improvement. There is, therefore, ample scope for the successful functioning of village volunteer force scheme

on a permanent basis in the interest of stepping up agricultural production.

3. Minor Irrigation:

There is always a great demand and local enthusiasm for Minor Irrigation schemes in Madras State. Every year practically the entire amount allotted under this head is spent out and there is an universal clamour for getting more grants. But the main difficulty is that there are too many agencies attending to this scheme. The block agency, the Special Minor Irrigation staff, the Public Work department and the Food Production staff are all looking after this scheme with the result coordination is wanting often and the people are getting confused to approach the proper authorities. To get over this difficulty, it is suggested that the funds alloted under these schemes and so also the staff should all be pooled and placed under the Collector for execution through the blocks.

The existing tendency on the part of the officers employed under Minor Irrigation to think of taking up survey and submission of proposals to the extent funds are made available and that too after receipt of budget and supplemental allotments should be discouraged. Minor irrigation works being essential and inevitable, the staff should submit proposals non stop. The Government on their side may give a block grant to cover a five year period and permit drawal from the funds at the discretion of the Collector against genuine sanctioned estimates. Each years' total expenditure may be placed before the assembly and voted.

Excepting for a small portion of the grant to be spent on masonry and other skilled construction items, most of the funds go for earth work either for strengthening or repairing the bunds digging or maintenance of the channels, desilting of tanks etc., All the net work of officers looking after Minor Irrigation should be clearly instructed to avoid employment of theird party as contractors and entrust the execution to the panchayats, labour contract societies or to the nominees of the panchayat who will not be permitted to enjoy the fruit of any profit individually. If this is done then thecontribution to the Defence Labour Bank can be tapped in full and the people given a long term lease of employment. The proportionate value for the free labour can then be transferred to the revolving capital for building up more of community assets.

Co-operative Farming:

The contribution of labour for the benefit of the community of which the contributor himself forms part of, is fully implied in the principles governing the cooperative farming institutions. They being autonomous bodies, devoted to economic upliftment through agriculture, it is better that the Panchayat do not ask for the contribution of free labour from the members of such institutions. On the other hand, wherever cooperative farming institutions are functioning,

within the jurisdiction of the panchayat the contribution available in the defence labour bank may be utilised in items which are of common interest to the cooperative community and the rest. In so doing they can ask the members of the farming cooperative to supplement the other contributed labour of the panchayat enblock. To formulate schemes of common interest to the farming institution and other area of panchayat it is better that one or two representatives of these farming co-coperatives are coopted as members of the panchayat. So also a nominee of the panchayat may be represented in the board of directors of the farming society through cooption without power to vote.

The Block Development Officers did not have much of experience in utilisingthe services of the farming cooperatives under the village volunteer force scheme. So there was not much of discussions under this topic.

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REVIVING VILLAGE LEADER'S TRAINING CAMPS-PRODUCTION OF COMPOST ORGANISATION OF PESTS CAMPAIGNS-LAYING OUT DEMONSTRATIONS THROUGH VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

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Reviving Village Leader's Training Camps.

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Originally these camps were called subject-matter camps and were conducted for three days. As a first step agriculture and allied subjects were included in the camps. The number of participants were limited to fifty per camp and ten camps were conducted in a Block per year at the rate of one for each village level worker's circle.

These camps were intended to serve as guide posts and the gramasahayaks selected were taught improved methods to convert them into progressive farmers for their individual benefit and for the benefit of the agricultural community in which they will be working . Emphasis was laid on practical aspects and the subjects dealt were more related to the actual needs of their locality.

These trainees were expected to serve as voluntary workers to propogate and to demonstrate theefficacy of the improved methods. These well intentioned subject matter camps really created the awakening all over the country. But for want of a proper follow-up the subsequent results registered were not upto the expectation. The following in general are some of the defects noticed here and there:-

1.The participants enrolled were not all of them really interested in improved agriculture.

2. Proper inducement was not there to keep intact all the participants for all the days of training.

3. Abrupt arrangement of the camp leading to lack of preparations like raising live specimens of crops with improved strains, fodder and green manure varieties, compost demonstrations, jap method, etc., to serve the purpose of occular study.

4. Inadequate attention paid to the practical handling and assessment of the efficacy of the improved implements, pest control appliances etc., by the trainees.

5. These camps were converted into academic forums for giving prominence to the departmental officers. Local progressive farmers and champion growers would have been availed of instead to relate their practical experience in achieving their spectacular results in a language that can be clearly understood by them.

6. Social aspects of camp life and encouragement towards fraternization so that they can develop subsequent contacts with each other ought to have received greater emphasis.

7. Concrete production programme or plan of action or individual assignment ought to have been drawn in consultation with each of the trainees on the last day of the camp with a view to carry out the follow up to step up production in their holdings and to make them as educators of the community.

8. The Block Functionaries not having adequate touch with the participants subsequently inspite of the same being very much insisted in the initial directions contained in the manual or otherwise.

It is now the intention of the Government to revive these camps and to sponsor them in a better manner devoid of the above and such other defects. These village leader's training camps should achieve the dual objective of creating good productionists cum mass educationists out of every participants. The trained gramasahayak should be the champion grower and as such the leader of other agriculturists in the production wing, through his voluntary service should fulfil the role of a propogandist to others in achieving similar results. Under the new context therefore the significance of reviving the village leader's training camp to stimulate the functioning of village volunteer force may not be disputed.

Questions :1. From your past experience suggest improvements to the revival of village leader's training camps to suit the new context.

2. What are the facilities required to conduct these camps on the improved lines and to follow them up in a practical manner for achieving tangible results.

2. <u>Compost Production:</u>

Compost production particularly the rural compost can

certainly receive a new impetus due to the inception of the village volunteer force scheme. Leaving aside the urban compost which can be well looked after by the Panchayat as and the Municipalities themselves in view of the financial aid, conservancy staff and other facilities available we have to look after the stepping up of rural compost. This can be undertaken by the community as such by laying out community com-post yards or by individual com-post pits. The Panchayats can go to the rescue of the siteless cultivators by arranging to assign any of the nearby vested porombokes or through the acquisition of any convenient patch of land for the purpose. The pitting can be done individually by the beneficiaries or if there is no individual beneficiary by the Panchayat as such. In so doing theservices of the village volunteers can be utilised in pitting and filling up and mutually assisting each other, if the pits are for individual benefit.

Generally, ryots are accustomed to apply green manure to wet lands and farm yard manure to garden lands, neglecting manuring the dry lands. This can be remedied by educating the ryots in the preparation of compost inside the benefiting field itself, so that the manure problem can be solved without much of extra cost and labour. Each acre of dry land must have a compost pit in a corner with dimensions to supply five tons of compost. Just when the sowing of the main field is com-pleted with millets or cotton or any other crop suited to the area, rooted cuttings of glyricidia about 200 numbers per acre may be planted along the outer bunds with proper spacing. When the main crop is standing over the field there will not be any damage due to cattle tresspass. If the season is not favourable, then perhaps pot watering will become necessary to nourish them. After the main crop is harvested which may take about four to five months the glyricidia plants would have grown sufficiently taller beyond the reach of cattle. If they remain stunted, then pot watering and control of cattle for some more time will become necessary. When once these plants get established which may take at the most 8 to 9 months, the manure problem of the field in question is solved permanently for another 20 to 25 years. The owner on a single day can cut all the leaves and with a bucket of cowdung and some water, fill up the pit in the corner and cover it up for maturing.

Village Volunteer Force can help the villagers in the raising of seedlings or rooted cuttings of glyricidia, in the digging of compost pits at the rate of one per acre in the corners of the field, in filling up the pit and in warding off the cattle tresspass in the initial stages of glyricidia growth. It will be left to the Panchayat either to charge the individual field owners to meet the cost for all the items of work from the revolving fund available in the Defence Labour Bank.

<u>Question: 1:</u> For an average village having an area 100 acres of dry land estimate the requirements of compost, the number of standard pits and the no.of man days involved in pitting, raising green manure plantation and filling.

2; How much of these can be assigned to Village Volunteer

Force andhow their work can be regulated with a phased programme?

3. Pest campaign:

Control of pests is assuming an importance that is unparalleled in the Agricultural history of our country so far. Of all the improved items that have come to have their impact as a result of technological changes the pest control occupies the pride of place. Ryots are fully convinced about its need and given the facilities they are prepared to undertake the same to any extent particularly in Madras State.

Inspite of this awakening and the anxiety on the part of the cultivators the pest control measures suffer as a result of their sporadic and disjoined undertakings. Proper forecast through mass education in advance of the outbreak seasons, undertaking of prophylactic control work, and carrying out a determined and well organised mass eradication campaign after the outbreak by employing the village volunteers with a little amount of training if necessary should therefore beresorted to without avoidable delay so that every acre of crop grown is realised, to fight the war on the civilian front. Combating of pests should therefore be placed on a war footing. The Village volunteers can be grouped into squads, assigned areas, within the village and by availing of the facilities of credit and supplies through the cooperatives they can be engaged in mass eradication campaigns. There should be no more the question of individual fields alone to be sprayed to control insects of a migratory nature and thereby loose the efficacy. This may also lead to frustration and distress.

The Mass education wing of the village volunteer force can usefully employ themselves in the preparation of hand outs, forecasts, campaign calenders etc., and go about quickly disseminating the knowledge.

Question 1: For a village consisting of 500 acres of paddy, 200 acres of cotton and 300 acres of Groundnut draw up a scheme for the pest campaign work.The funds, pesticides and appliances required may be estimated. The type of training and the no. of such trained volunteers required to man the squads and to undertake the campaign may also be indicated.

4• Laying out demonstration plots:

Laying out demonstrations will form the main plank on which the Agricultural Extension is resting. Actually before the change in nomenclature of the Block Agricultural specialist to that of Extension Officer, he was called as Agricultural Demonstrator in Madras State to lay special emphasis to his work as an educator through practical demonstrations. The word Extension now being used has also got

a relative significance to demonstrations because extension is education and demonstration is the effective means of education particularly when it concerns with the large volume of conservative and uneducated cultivators of our country are concerned. Unless they are convinced about the efficacy by occular proof it will be very difficult to convert them for achieving quick results.

Realising this Madras Government is attaching the greatest importance to the laying out of demonstration plots of 12 nos. per Grama sevak per year and organising demonstration or Model Farms at the rate of one per Grama sevak circle. They have also provided necessary funds for this purpose. Inspite of the anxiety of the Government demonstration work is revealing the following defects.

1. Improper selection of holdings without assured water supply and favourable soil conditions leading to crop failures.

2. Location of sites in out of the way places not readily accessible to cultivators. Laying out plots on the sides of the main roads should be insisted.

3. Putting up meaningless information boards without details about the variety, treatment, dates of sowing etc., The boards should be self explanatory to educate any visitor without the need for a guide.

4. Lack of follow up by all the officers concerned to visit these plots and model farms to ensure their success through proper guidance, if need be by written notes of inspection.

5. Lack of interest on the part of Grama sevaks to establish the success and to take as many visitors as possible to educate them on the efficacy so that indents can be collected for supply of similar facilities for large scale adoption during next season.

6. Improper maintenance of records and sometimes cooking up of results to compensate for their negligence during harvest.

7. Not preparing the list of demonstrations in advance crop-wise and treatment wise and fixing up the holdings and securing the facilities before the season commences. Abrupt starting of demonstrations without the full preparation makes it a pelmell affairs.

8. Want of farm plans, cropping schemes and monetary assessments to provide the facilities in the case of model farms and executing the sa-me by arranging for the credit and paying frequent visits.

Demonstration scores as the effective medium of Mass

education wing if they are given the chance of visiting the demonstration plots and farms and knowing about the various details can take up the propaganda work to arrange the quick spread of the improvements involved. Trained members of the youth clubs round which the production wing of Village volunteerforce is to be formed can assist the Grama sevaks, in laying out the demonstration plots, and by visiting frequently the plots and ensuring the success of the crops and in conducting the harvests.

Question: 1: What is your experience in laying out the demonstration plots and organising the demonstration farms?

2: How have you propagated the successful results?

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Summary of discussions:

Village Leader's Training Camps:

There was no dispute on the need for utilising Village Leader's Training camp as an instrument for education. The work involved in organising 3 day's camp in view of the collection of messing charges from individual participants, camp arrangements of boarding and lodging, receiption of dignitories for inauguration and valedictory function etc., was given more prominence with the result the focussing of attention on the real enlightment to the participants got diluted. It was therefore considered desirable toavoid such distractions and to concentrate upon a few picked items of agricultural improvements at a time. The training camp was suggested to be held for one day only at Panchayat level. It should be open to all agriculturists and based upon the items to be handled the proper season will have to befixed. The coaching should be mainly on the practical side with theoretical explanations to supplement. Progressive farmers who have had a thorough experience of the items chosen either within the village or near about the village and whose identity and reputation are known to the participating farmers alone will be chosen and given the necessary briefing for leading others in the discussions. Advance preparations, like the selection of fields with good standing crops, materials for composting, plant protection, seed treatment and pictorial posters, cartoons etc., education tours based upon the chosen topics, will have to be done by the Block agency and particularly the Extension Officer for Agriculture and the Grama sevaks. The President and members of the Panchayat should be fully associated and these one day camps should be held with the specific approval and support of the Panchayat. To facilitate follow ups, materials for supply like improved seeds, pesticides green manure seeds, improved implements etc., should be taken to the village site along with the bill book and weighing apparatus and to all those who are convinced and demanding the supply of these requisites,

immediate delivery should be given and billed for on the spot. The Grama sevak should maintain a list of all such recepients and follow the same carefully through subsequent contacts. The village coluntee-rs can be liberally made use of in preparing for the camp and regulating the participants with a view to maintain discipline.

Compost production: The Block Development Officers were unanimous in appreciating the suggestions contained in the paper and expressed their determination to carry them in practice to the maximum extent possible.

For a village having 1,000 acres of dry land and assuming that the entire area has got to be manured with compost only the requirements of pits of standard dimensions ie. 15' x 8' x 3' will be 1,000 numbers @ 1 pit per acre to supply 5 tons of compost. The earth work involved for digging apit would be 15' x 8' x 3' =360 C Ft. or a third of a unit. This would require even in areas of hard soil about four labourers per day ie. 2 of men and 2 of women. The average holding being about 5 acres the village with 1,000 acres would normally have 200 families. Out of an average of 5 persons in a family 2 can be taken to be grown ups to contribute to the Defence Labour Bank. So in a total mobilisation the village would have 200 x 2 x 12 =4800 man days per year. For digging the pits, in all the 1,000 acres the labour required would be 1000 x 4=4000 man days. The balance of 800 man days can be made use of for raising necessary beds of rooted cuttings of glyricidia watering the nurseries, transporting the cuttings to the individual fields for planting, prevention of cattle tresspass of the planted cuttings etc. So it will be seen that if the village were to organise itself for a total mobilisation under the village volunteer force in the course of 12 days during the off season, the entire dry land can have the benefit of one compost pit per acre in a corner of the field itself. This scheme will be an ideal one for the fuller utilisation of the man power resources. One main draw back at present in organising of the village volunteer force is to show them the avenues for gainful employment. What is required will be the determination of the people to step up agricultural production with a patriotic fervour. Will the block agency with the help of the mass education unit and the office bearers of the panchayat achieve this?

Pest campaign: For a village consisting of 500 acres of paddy 200 acres of cotton and 300 acres of groundnut the following would be approximately the facilities required.

A paddy crop of 5 months duration would require on an average three sprayers, of cotton of 10 months duration four spraying and of groundnut of 3½ months duration two sprayings. The cost for pesticides would work out on an average to Rs.5/= per acre per spraying for all the three crops. Therefore the total cost in the shape of pesticides required would be paddy Rs.500 x 3 x 5 + cotton =Rs.200 x 4 x 5 + groundnut Rs.300 x 2 x 5 =Rs.14,500/=.

Assuming that a hand operated sprayer can tackle about

4 acres per day the total requirement of sprayers would be $\frac{500 \times 3}{4}$ for paddy + $\frac{200 \times 4}{4}$ for cotton + $\frac{300 \times 2}{4}$ for gorundnuts= 725 sprayer days. The spraying season for paddy will commence from the tillering stage to boot leaf stage or short blade stage ie. about 2 months and for cotton four to five months and for groundnut about 45 days if the major pests are taken into consideration. This would mean actually for paddy $\frac{500 \times 3}{4 \times 60}$ + for cotton $\frac{200 \times 4}{4 \times 120}$ + for groundnut $\frac{300 \times 4}{4 \times 45} = 14\frac{7}{12}$ or 15 sprayers. To meet 725 sprayer days $\frac{725}{12} = 60\frac{5}{12}$ or 60 volunt-
ccrs would be required to
eers would be required to contribute their free labour into the defence labour bank for this purpose.

From the foregoing calculations it is to be seen that approximately to manage a village of this type with variety in crops, a group of 60 trained volunteers with about 15 sprayers and about Rs. 15,000/= worth of pesticides preferably to be stocked and supplied by the village cooperatives would be needed. These are within the reach of the villagers. What really needed would be an active cooperative institution and a band of trained village volunteers organised by the panchayat and the mutual cooperation of both these statutory organisations.

The village volunteers selected for this work should require intensive on the spot training. With reference to the crops raised in the villages, the various kinds of major pests and diseases that occur, the symptoms to be seen, the pesticides and doses to be used, the technique of mixing and spraying with proper precaution, being poisonous chemicals, the repair and maintenance of the sprayers etc., will have to be gone into in detail through practical demonstrations.

Laying out Demonstration plots:

The Block Development Officers accepted the various defects enumerated in this paper, and for the same reason they stated their experience in running the demonstration plots and the farm is not crowned with success. Proper planning and follow up are found wanting on the part of the Gramasevaks and extension officers. They do not seem to treat this subject with top most priority in view of their plea on account of attending to other items which are less taxing. Even where good results are obtained the propogation of the successful treatments have not been seriously taken up. The remedy lies in higher level officers namely the Block Development Offices and District Agricultural Officers evincing special interest to this item by arranging for in service training and carrying out surprise inspections.

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STEPPING UP OF PRODUCTION OF MUTTON-FISH-POULTRY-MEAT AND EGGS-INCREASING MILK SUPPLY.

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In view of our religious sentiment for beef sheep and goat form the main source of our mutton requirements to the army. In addition sheep produces wool for the most essential warm clothing to protect our jawans in the Himalayan front. Indian agriculture gets enriched by the penning of the sheep. Goats also serves as the poor man's cow.

In stepping up mutton production the village volunteers can attend to the following items.

1. Preventing the indiscriminate felling of the forage trees by their watch and ward duties.

2. Organising rotational grazing by putting up fencing and ploughing up, manuring and sowing grass slips once in three or four years.

3. Assisting the block agency in maintaining the record sheets of the stud rams and bucks and culling out the young ones, if they are not true to type and are not putting forth good growth and bodily weight fastly as could be measured with the help of a spring balance at monthly intervals and recording the same.

4. Putting up common sheep dips for the village so that periodical dipping can be arranged to improve the quality of the wool by preventing the skin diseases.

5. To assist the Animal Husbandry Extension Officer to undertake deworming, castration, vaccination, etc., periodically by collecting the animals through mass education.

EGG AND POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION:

The standard diet would require 10 ozs. of milk one egg and 3 ounces of fish or meat for each adult. As against this our consumption in India is only 5 ounces of milk, about 4 to 5 eggs per year and about 62 ounces of meat and fish per year.. In Madras State the intake is still lower. To keep our Jawans well fed this civilian standard will have to go up considerably.

The Village volunteer force can be profitably employed in stepping up of poultry meat and egg production as follows:

1. To educate the people to stop cutting pullets and laying hens for table purposes and to confine the eating to surplus male birds and the uneconomic female birds.

2. To organise and to be in charge of a central hatchery under the care of the panchayat or the youth club or the Madhar Sangam or the village school.

3. Eggs will be received from those who maintain backyard poultry unit, hatched in the incubator of the central hatchery and the chicks after proper protection will be transferred back for replacement and increasing the number of birds with individuals.

4. To make a systematic, periodical survey and arrange for the culling out, or caponization of the country cockrels and introducing exotic male birds for grading up.

5. Assisting in the treatment and vaccination of the birds.

MILK PRODUCTION:

By proper breeding, feeding and management of animals milk production can be stepped up. The role of village volunteer force will be the following in this regard.

1. Arranging for the organised and complete castration periodically, by collecting the animals and assisting the Extension Officer.

2. Educating the people for artificial insemination and, use of pedigree bulls wherever made available.

3. Assisting the Extension Officer in the treatment of ailing animals by furnishing information.

4. Assisting in protection of cattle periodically.

5. Ploughing up and raising fodder and forage plantations in panchayat lands.

6. Putting up water troughs and growing shady trees in shandies and places where cattle fairs are held.

7. Maintaining wat-ch and ward functions against adulteration of milk.

8. Undertaking mass education with regard to the hygienic production of milk, like washing of the udder and hind quarters, preventing mixing milk of ailing animals, hygienic usage of utensils, engaging healthy persons in milking etc.

9. Doing propaganda for balanced ration.

FISHERIES: Fish goes very well with rice. In view of its having the easily digestible protein and cheapness of cost and easiness for multiplication it can be made available in large quantities in as short a time as possible for feeding our army and civilian population. Leaving aside the marine fishing to skilled workers and the department the inland fisheries can certainly be developed with the assistance of the

village volunteer force. Their functions can be:

i. Undertaking a survey of ponds, wells, river stretches etc. with regards to the period of dependability, depth of water for informing the fisheries department.

ii. Taking up ploughing and manuring of the village ponds, lakes etc. during dry periods with a view to encourage plankton growth. Taking up also weeding after the source is stocked.

iii. Exercising watch and ward duties against angling and other ways of illicit catching from community source.

iv. Aiding in the construction of nurseries and distribution of fingerlings.

v. Digging new ponds or maintaining existing ponds for stocking fish for the benefit of the community.

Q. 1. : What is your experience of engaging village volunteer force in the above items of work? The aspects of work which are well received may be catalogued and suggestions given to intensify the same?

Summary of Discussions.

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The participants of all the five batches endorsed the suggestions contained in the notes. In view of the technical nature of the subject and the newness of the village volunteer force scheme they have not had any experience in utilising the services of the volunteers on the items mentioned in this paper. These items lend for the utilisation of all the units of the village volunteer force. The mass education unit can take up propaganda work regarding prevention of slaughtering of cows and other female animals of economic age in sheep and goats and poultry birds so that milk yield and mutton and egg production can go up. So also promising young ones of either sex should be prevented from being killed. The Village Defence Unit can take up guarding fish tanks, forage and pasture grounds, intimating the occurrence of infections or contagious diseases in assisting in the prophylactic inoculation on birds and animals etc., The production unit has got still better scope to open up and maintain pastures and forage plantations, distribute required number of improved rams and cockrels after carrying out a survey, maintain central hatcharies with an incubator and distribute chicks for replacement and increasing the number of birds in the backyard poultry units, arrange for digging and stocking fish ponds etc.,

The Block Development Officers also felt that the introduction of piggery units by going in for improved boars is yet one more item which will contribute to stepping up of pork in a comparati-

vely shorter time and thus make available cheaper meat. They therefore desired that the provision given under this item may be increased in blocks where there is better scope.

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NEED FOR STEPPING UP INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY ENGAGING PART TIME OR UNDER EMPLOYED LABOUR, WHOLE TIME OR UNEMPLOYED LABOUR, UNDER THE VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE -- UNDERTAKING ESSENTIAL CONSTRUCTION-TRAINING FOR MASONS, CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, BRICK MAKERS AND LIMEKILNERS.

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Need for stepping up industrial production.

Increase in agricultural and industrial production is absolutely necessary for meeting the additional military requirements during emergencies. If the country is to fight an effective war, dependence on other countries for food requirements and other industrial equipment and manufactured goods should be reduced. There should be concerted efforts made to achieve self-sufficiency in these sectors so that the aggression can be vacated and further aggression prevented at all times.

An industrial programme for each village should be prepared. A detailed survey on the following lines is to be conducted before launching the programme for industrial development. The survey will make it possible to find out the industrial potential available.

i. Availability of raw materials.
ii. " labour.
iii. " funds
iv. " other facilities like water, power, transport etc.
v. " scope for marketing.

To step up industrial production two broad types of labour can be harnessed:-

(a) Part time or under employed labour (both skilled & unskilled)
(b) Whole time or unemployed labour. "

The industries should be selected on the basis of the survey particulars for suitably employing the different kinds of labour specified.

Engaging part-time or whole time unemployed labour in industrial concerns under the village volunteer force.

In trying to provide industrial occupation to the un-

employed and under employed. Care should be taken to start such industries which have good scope of marketing. Hence it can be attempted on two planks.

i. Expansion of existing industries having good marketing.

ii. Starting new industries which will meet both the military and civil requirements.

If production is mainly intended for meeting the requirements of the military, the panchayats should correspond with the supply wing of the Military through the block authorities about their requirements of manufactured goods that can be supplied from the rural areas. Production of edible oils, dehydrated vegetables, squashes, jams and jellies, pickles and applams, clothware like banians and under wares, and articles like knitted woollen ware, match boxes, soaps, shoes and other things may be thought of in this regard. In this regard the Women's wing of the village volunteer force formed round the Madhar Sanghams will have to play a leading role.

After ascertaining the needs of the military, the panchayats can undertake production of such articles by making available funds under the normal block assistance pattern or otherwise from the revolving capital of the Defence Labour Bank. Resort should also be made to the public contributions in case the essential projects involve expenditure beyond their resources.

Small industries may also be started to meet the civil requirements of the local population while the organised big industries will meet the military requirements eg. Textile mills to meet the military demand and the handloom and Khadi sector to meet the local demand in clothes as mentioned by the Industries Minister of Madras at Coimbatore recently. The State Government of Madras also recently issued a Government order earmarking provision from the Industries budget of the Block for starting likekiln as an Industrial unit to meet the lime mortar demand of the construction industries as cement will be required more and more for military purposes.

Training of village artisans and undertaking essential constructions:

Though the Government stopped training for village artisans like carpenters, blacksmiths, brick makers, like kilners and masons, it would be better to start training cum production centres by utilising the Block funds. If this is not permissible then the training programmes under the small scale industries board can be utilised. The aim of providing such training is to train more of these artisans to meet the increasing military needs. Large number of trained artisans is required to manage the quick and voluminous type of construction work that we have to manage when aerial warfare is resorted to and buildings and other community assets get damaged. The Panchayat Union councils can definitely go in for the required number of brick units

in addition to the carpentry and blacksmithy units to servethe purpose of training cum productionk so that finished wood, iron materials etc. can be kept ready for repairs and replacements during times of emergency. These materials so produced, after cessation of the war can be diverted for the construction of schools and other community assets, by suitably altering the estimates.

The population of masons which is becoming scaree will have to be increased by running a training scheme in every block by recruiting suitable number of trainees and sending them to places of actual construction in the blokk, so that they can learn while working under the expert guidance of skilled masons.

The Village volunteer force can contribute trainees for these jobs and depute volunteers for cleaningof debris, excavating of earth and such other unskilled labour during times of emergency. They can also be utilised for digging trenches, constructing shelters etc., against air raids.

Discussion questionnaire:

1. What are the going village and small scale industrial units in your blocks into which the contributed labour of village volunteer force can be fitted in?

2. What are the types of training you propose or otherwise you have conducted for employing the volunteers in industries having a bearing to our emergency requirements?

3. How do you propose to get over the shortages in building materials so that essential constructions can go on without encroaching upon military needs and also make available buffer stock to repair and renovate buildings and other assets damaged in case of aerial bombardment?

Summary of discussons.

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The discussions revealed that so far, not much of a serious attempt was made to involve the village volunteers in the industrial programme of the blocks. There are quite a number of industrial undertakings, functioning in the blocks in which the contributed labour of the village volunteer force can be gainfully employed and their proportionate wages credited to the revolving capital. All along the practice has been to engage paid labours in these concerns and meet their wages from the sanctioned estimates. The Block Development Officers felt that in future, so far as the non fixed unskilled labour is

concerned separate labour estimates will have to be prepared under each of the schemes and the village volunteers should be employed to the full. As regards the skilled labour it was felt necessary to arrange for giving training to select village volunteers who show aptitude and liking for particular industries by starting producer-cum-training centres, cluster type training centres etc., After training they may be employed regularly and their proportionate contribution for 12 days in the year may be taken over to the revolving capital with their consent.

Special emphasis was laid by the Block Development Officers upon the need for starting brick making and lime kiln units since the scarcity for bricks and cement is very keenly felt even now and in case of emergency further deterioration is likely to occur. These industries would also lend themselves for engaging number of village volunteers in mixing up the soil, cutting andstacking of bricks, carting and canvassing sales etc., and with regard to Kiln industry collection and carting of kankur and selling of the lime. Another item in which emphasis was laid was the need for training masons. They agreed that this should be done by taking up suitable volunteers and engaging them in training under skilled masons in places where actual construction items are going on.

With the declaration of emergency and even otherwise, our Jawans, would require large number of woolen and other knitted ware, edibles like pickles, appalams, jams, jellies etc., The women volunteers can be employed through the Madhar sanghams to take up these items with their free labour contribution for supply to the military and to meet the local requirements.

Industrial units for bone crushing, non edible oil soap making also afford ample scope for engaging the village volunteers in the collection of bones and seeds to feed these units.

The following were the further suggestions made by the participants:

1. Government to issue directions to the Engineering Departments to show priority to the purchase of bricks and lime produced out of the block units without being very strict in rejections on grounds of quality.

2. The integration in work of the Extension Officers for Industries and cooperation in the matter of starting Industrial Cooperatives leaves scope for improvement. It is better that both are technically guided solely by any one of the District officers of these departments in this regard.

3. The starting of units for cycle parts will be a lucrative proposition and the blocks may be encouraged to take up this item.

கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை நன்கு இயங்குவதற்கான ஆலோசனைகள்.

1. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையின் அமைப்பு, அவசியம், சாதனை முதலியவை பற்றி செய்திப்படம், நாடகம், இவைகளை தயாரித்து எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் பரவலான பிரச்சாரத்திற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

2. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையை முறையாக அமைத்து அதைப் பொருத்தமான வேலையில் தீவிரமாய் ஈடுபடுத்த கிராமத்திற்கு கிராமம் ஒழுங்காய் திட்டமிட்டு பணியாற்றும் பொருட்டு 3 மாத கால அளவுள்ள ஒரு தீவிர இயக்கம் ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். வட்டார ஊழியர்கள் எல்லோரும் மூன்று மாதகாலமும் இந்த இயக்கத்தில் தீவிரமாய் ஈடுபடுவதைச் சாத்தியமாக்குமளவிற்கு மற்ற வேலைகளின் சுமையை வெகுவாய் குறைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

3. துவக்கப்பள்ளியிலிருந்து கல்லூரி வரை பாட புத்தகங்களில் கிராமத்தொண்டர் படையின் முழு விவரம் உள்ளடங்கிய பாடம் ஒன்று சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும்.

4. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை பணியில் தீவிரமாய் ஈடுபடும் அளவிற்கு தெளிவையும் ஆர்வத்தையும் உண்டாக்கும் பொருட்டு பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் தலைவர்களுக்கு 3 நாள் பயிற்சி ஒன்று ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

5. சமுகக்கல்வி, மாதர்நலன் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட திட்டங்களையும் (அரசாங்க கட்டளை எண் 3000, 150ம்) கல்வி விஸ்தரிப்பு அதிகாரி, முக்கிய சேவிகா இருவர்களின் வேலைத் திட்டங்களையும் தேசிய நெருக்கடி நேரத்திற்கு ஏற்றபடி மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டும்.

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1. முப்படை தலைவருக்கு அடையாளச் சீட்டு (புகைப்படத்துடன்) வழங்கலாம். எல்லா அரசினர் இலாக்காக்களும் இத்தலைவருக்கும், இவரது வருகைக்கும் யோசனைகளுக்கும் பிரத்யேக கவனம் செலுத்தும்படி சுற்றறிக்கை அனுப்பலாம்.

2. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு சான்றிதழ் வழங்குவதுடன் உத்தியோக நியமனங்களில் அவர்களுக்கு சலுகை காண்பிக்கலாம்.

3. சிறந்த பணியாற்றும் அணிக்கும், தலைவருக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்திற்கும் சிறப்பிடம் கூட்டு மன்றத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். புகைப்படங்கள் வைத்து ஊக்குவிக்கலாம்.

4. கிராம வானொலி கேட்கப் போகும் காலத்தில் கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையினர் ஊர்வலமாக கோஷமிட்டு வீரப்பாடல்களை பாடிச் செல்லலாம். அதுபோது அணிவகுத்து நடத்தலாம்.

5. திருச்சி, சென்னையிலுள்ள வானொலி நிலையங்கள் செவ்வாய்கிழமை தவிர மற்ற நாட்களிலும் முக்யத்வம் கொடுத்து கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை, அதன் தலைவர்களைப் பற்றியும், பணிகள் பற்றியும் செய்தி விளம்பரம் செய்யலாம்.

6. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை நிரந்தரமான அமைப்பு என்றும் (இடைக்கால யுத்த வேலைகளுக்காக மட்டுமல்ல) எக்காலத்திலும் நிரந்தரமான பணியாற்றும் படை என்று எடுத்துச் சொல்லி, படையில் ஏராளமான மக்களை சேர்க்கவேண்டும். கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையினருக்கு நற்கோட்பாடுகள் தீட்டப்பட வேண்டும்.

7. முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களால் கையெழுத்திடப்பட்ட நேர்முக கடிதங்கள் கோட்டையிலிருந்து கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையினருக்கு அனுப்பப்படவேண்டும்.

8. தீவிர பணிபுரியும் நேரத்தில் (Drive period) தீரர்களைத் திரட்டும் நேரத்தில் கோட்டாச்சித் தலைவரும், காவல் தலைவரும் (Inspectors) சேர்ந்து தீவிர பணியில் ஈடுபட வேண்டும். கூட்டு மன்றக் குழுக் களில் சிறந்த பணிபுரிவோருக்கு இடம் தரலாம்.

9. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையினரை சுற்றுலாவில் அழைத்துச் சென்று நற்பணி புரிந்த கிராமங்களில் அப்பணியை பார்வையிடச் செய்யலாம்.

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1. வட்டார விஸ்தரிப்பு அலுவலர் ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்களுக்காக நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வேலைகளுக்கு குந்தகம் வராத வண்ணம் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் துவக்கத்திலிருந்தே தொண்டர் படை நன்கு இயங்குவதற்கான பொறுப்பேற்று நல்லமுறையில் இயங்குவதற்கு அனுசரணை செய்யுமாறு அரசாங்கம் ஆணை பிறப்பிக்கலாம்.

2. தொண்டர் படை மூலம் ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்திலும் நடைபெறும் வேலைகளை தனிக்கமிட்டி பரிசீலனை செய்வதுடன் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சிலின் ஒவ்வொரு கடிதத்திலும் பரிசீலிக்கவேண்டும்.

3. தொண்டர் படை மிகச் சிறப்புற இயங்கச் செய்யும் வட்டாரங்களுக்கு மாவட்ட ரீதியிலும், ராஜ்ய ரீதியிலும் கேடயம் வழங்கலாம்.

4. லோகசகாய சேனைப் பயிற்சி பெற்றவரில் மிகச் சிறந்தவருக்கு மாவட்ட , ராஜ்ய, இந்திய தலைமையிடங்களில் குடியரசு தின விழா அணிவகுப்பில் அரசாங்கச் சிலவிலேயே கலந்து கொள்வதற்காக அளிக்கப்பட்டு வரும் சலுகையை பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் சிறந்த காவலணித் தொண்டருக்கும் அளித்து அணி-வகுப்பில் கலந்து கொள்ளும்படி செய்யலாம்.

5. பஞ்சாயத்து சமூகக் கல்விக் குழுவில் கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை அணி களின் மூன்று தளபதிகளையும் அங்கத்தினர்களாகச் சேர்த்துக் கொண்டு தொண்டர் படையை நன்முறையில் இயங்கச் செய்யலாம்.

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1. பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில், மாவட்ட அபிவிருத்தி மன்றம் அலுவலர் கூட்டம், பள்ளிகள் மற்றும் அரசினர் பொதுக் கூட்டங்கள் இவைகளில் துவக்கத்திலேயே தொண்டர் படையின் பிரதிக்ஞையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

2. ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்திலும் இளைஞர் அனைவரும் பங்கு கொள்ளும்படியாக ஓர் வாலிபர் சங்கம் அமைக்கப்படலாம். அச்சங்கத்துடன் விவசாயி இளைஞர் கழகமும். இணைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அப்படி இணைக்கப்பட்ட சங்கத்தில் கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையும் இணைக்கப்பட்டு தற்பொழுது இளைஞர் விவசாய சங்கத்திற்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வரும் சர்க்கார் சலுகைகளை மேற்படி வாலிபர் சங்கத்திற்குக் கொடுக்கப்படலாம். இதனால் தொண்டர் படை திறன்பட வேலை செய்ய ஏதுவாகும்.

அதோடு இளைஞர் விவசாயக் கழகமும் ஓராண்டு வேலை செய்த பிறகுதான் சர்க்கார் நிதி உதவி கொடுக்கலாம். என்ற விதியை தளர்த்திபடி மேற்படி புதிதாக அமைக்கப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு வாலிபர் சங்கத்திற்கும் அந்த உதவியைக் கொடுக்கலாம். முதியோர் விவசாய சங்கங்கள் (Farmers forum)சமூகக் கல்வி நிலையங்கள் மற்றும் கிராம வானொலி மன்றங்கள் முதலியவைகள் பஞ்சாயத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் நடத்தலாம்.

3. கிராமத் தொண்டர்படை செயலாற்றல் சம்பந்தமாக பொது மக்கள் கருத்தைக் கவரும் சிறந்த விளம்பரங்கள் தயாரித்துக் கொடுக்கும் வட்டார ஊழியர்கள், ஆசிரியர்கள் மற்றும் பொது மக்கள் இவர்கட்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க நற்சான்றிதழ் வழங்கினால் அது இன்னும் நல்ல பலனைக் கொடுக்கும் என்று கருதப்படுகின்றது.

4. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையின் உபயோகத்திற்காக மண்வெட்டி கூடை, கடப்பாறை கருவிகள் வழங்குவதற்காக தொண்டர் படையின் வேலைத் திறனையும் தேவையையும் ஆராய்ந்து பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியன் கவுன்சில் அங்கீகாரத்துடன் ஒவ்வொரு பஞ்சாயத்திற்கும் ரூ.200/-சமூக கல்வி நிதியிலிருந்து மான்யம் வழங்கப்படலாம்.

5. அகில இந்திய அளவிலும் மாநில அளவிலும் சர்வகட்சி சம்மேளனம் கூட்டப்பட்டு கிராமத் தொண்டர் படையின் அமைப்பையும் செயலாற்றலையும் அங்கீகரித்து மேற்படி பணியில் பூர்ணமாக ஒத்துழைத்து செயல்பட சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கிளைக்கடிதங்களுக்கு தாக்கீது அனுப்புவதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்பட்டால் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் கட்சி பேதங்கள் இல்லாமல் கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை செழித்து வளரும் என்று கருதப்படுகிறது.

6. துப்பாக்கி சுடுவதிலும் நெருப்பணைப்பதிலும் முதல் உதவி சிகிட்சை அளிப்பதிலும் விமான குண்டு வீச்சு அபாயத் தடுப்பிலும் பஞ்சாயத்து யூனியனால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப் படும் குறிப்பிட்ட சில தொண்டர்களுக்கு பயிற்சி அளிக்கும் திட்டத்தில் சம்பந்தப் பட்ட இலாக்காக்களின் பூர்ணமாக ஒத்துழைக்க உத்திரவுகள் பிறப்பிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இத்தகைய பயிற்சி முகாம்கள் வட்டார அளவில் நடத்தலாம்.

- - - * - - -

1. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை வேலைகள் சம்பந்தமான சாதனைகளுக்கு நல்ல விளம்பரம் தரவேண்டும். இதற்காக கிராம நலத்தில் அரசாங்க ஆணைகளை பிரசுரிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது போன்று தனிப்பகுதி தரப்படல் வேண்டும்.

2. தற்பொழுது அநேகமாக எல்லா பஞ்சாயத்துக்களுக்கும் வானொலிப் பெட்டிகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அறிவு அணியின் பணி திறம்பட நடைபெற வேண்டுமாயின், ஊணைக் கிராமங்களுக்கும் வானொலிப் பெட்டிகள் அமைப்பது மிகவும் விரும்பத்தக்கது. சாத்தியமான எல்லா ஊணைக் கிராமங்களுக்கும் சமூகக் கல்வி இனத்தில் ஒதுக்கப் பட்ட நிதியிலிருந்து ஏற்கனவே பஞ்சாயத்துகளுக்கு வழங்கியுள்ள அதே நிபந்தனைகள் படி வானொலிப் பெட்டிகள் வழங்கலாம்.

3. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை அமைப்பு மற்றும் மேற்பார்வை சம்பந்தமான வேலைகளைத் திறம்பட நடத்த கல்வி மற்றும் பஞ்சாயத்து விஸ்தரிப்பு அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஒரு வாரப் பயிற்சி அளிக்க சிபார்சு செய்யப்படுகிறது.

4. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை குறித்து எல்லா பஞ்சாயத்து தலைவர்களுக்கும் கிராமிய பயிற்சி நிலையங்களில் குறுகிய கால பயிற்சி அளிக்கவும் சிபார்சு செய்யப்-படுகிறது.

5. கிராமத் தொண்டர் படை பற்றிய போதிய அனுபவம் இன்னும் ஏற்படவில்லை. இம்மாநிலத்திலுள்ள எல்லா பயிற்சி நிலையங்களும் அவை அமைந்துள்ள வட்டாரத் தில் ஒரு பஞ்சாயத்தில் இப்படை அமைப்பு குறித்து தனிக்கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். தங்களிடமுள்ள " பயிற்சியும் தேர்ச்சியும் " பெற்ற ஊழியர்கள் மற்றும் வாய்ப்பு களைப் பயன் படுத்தி இவற்றை ஒரு முன்னோடித் திட்டமாக நடத்தினால் அவர்கள் அனுபவம் அனைவருக்கும் உறுதுணையாக இருக்குமெனவும் கருத்து தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டது.

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Appendix.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

ABSTRACT.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY- VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE- SHORT COURSE TRAINING AT THE ORIENTATION AND STUDY CENTRE, BHAVANISAGAR-PANCHAYAT UNION COMMISSIONERS- DEPUTATION TO TRAINING COURSES- ORDERS PASSED.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

G.O.Ms.No.552. Dated 12th March, 1963.

Read the following:-

1. G.O.Ms.No.2793, R.D. & L.A. dt. 26.12.1962.
2. From the Principal, Orientation & Study Centre, Bhavanisagar,letter no.F.No.9/51/63 dt.6.2.1963

** **

ORDER.

The Principal of the Orientation & Study Centre,Bhavanisagar, has stated that his centre is conducting a five days course of training in the scheme of village volunteer force for the Block Development Officers (Panchayat Union Commissioners) so as to enable them to participate fully in the implementation of the scheme. He has requested that the Panchayat Union Commissioners of this State may be deputed to undergo the training in batches.

2. The Government have examined the request of the Principal of the Orientation & Study Centre, Bhavanisagar and depute the Panchayat Union Commissioners of this State to undergo the training in the scheme of village volunteer force. The courses of the training will be as indicated below:-

1st Batch of Panchayat Union Commissioners.	From 1.4.63 to 5.4.1963
II -do-	" 8.4.63 to 12.4.1963
III -do-	" 15.4.63 to 19.4.1963
IV -do-	" 22.4.63 to 26.4.1963.

The syllabus for the course will be as indica-ted in Appendix I to this order.

3. They also direct that (i) the Panchayat Union Commissioners of the Panchayat Unions given in Appendix II to this order should attend the first course of training from 1.4.63 to 5.4.1963,

ii)The Panchayat Union Commissioners of the Unions given in the Appendix III to this order should attend the second course of training from 8.4.1963 to 12.4.1963.

iii)The Panchayat Union Commissioners of the Panchayat Unions given in Appendix IV to this order should attendthe third course of training from 15.4.63 to 19.4.63 and

iv)The Panchayat Union Commissioners of the Panchayat Unions given in Appendix V to this order should attend the fourth course of training from 22.4.63 to 26.4.1963.

4. The Panchayat Union Commissioner will draw Travelling Allowance and Daily allowance admissible to them under the M.T.A. rules for their journeys to the Orientation & Study Centre, Bhavanisagar and back. The expenditure on account of Travelling allowance and daily allowance will be debited to the head of account to which the Pay and Allowances of the Panchayat Union Commissioners are debited.

5. The period of training will be treated as on duty under F.R. 9(6) (b).

6. The Panchayat Union Commissioners should hand over charge to the Senior most Extension Officers to discharge the duties during their period of absence. Their date of departure and arrival to the headquarters should be reported to the Collectors. The Panchayat Union Commissioners will be entitled to actual journey time only to proceed from and return to their headquarters. During the period of training they will not be entitled for any special pay.

7. The Panchayat Union Commissioners should be present at the Orientation & Study Centre, Bhavanisagar on the previous evening of the date of commencement of the training courses. The board and lodging arrangements will be made by the Principal, Orientation & Study Centre, Bhavanisagar on payment. The Commissioners should take along with them one or two pairs of half pants to participate in the physical training and mass drill.

8. This order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department-vide their U.O.Note No.27861/Alls.II./63-1, dated 9.3.1963.

(BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR)

G.VENKATACHALAPATHY
ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

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APPENDIX. I.

DAILY ROUTINE.

5.00 a.m	..	Waking bell.
6.00 a.m to 6.10 a.m	..	Sarvodaya prayer
6.10 a.m to 7.00 a.m	..	Physical training and mass drill
7.00 a.m to 8.30 a.m	..	Breakfast and personal time.
8.30 a.m to 10.00 a.m	..	First session
10.00 a.m to 10.30 a.m	..	Break for coffee
10.30 a.m to 12.00 noon	..	Second session.
12.00noon to 2.30 p.m	..	Lunch and rest.
2.30 p.m to 4.00 p.m	..	Third session
4.00 p.m to 4.30 p.m	..	Break for tea
4.30 p.m to 5.30 p.m	..	Fourth session
5.30 p.m to 6.30 p.m	..	Games
7.00 p.m to 8.00 p.m	..	Cultural programmes, film shows. etc.,

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SYLLBUS.

First Day: Forenoon- First session.

Inauguration- Explaining the importance of village volunteer force-organisation of the Three forces- Women's wing- Role of Youth Club- Defence Labour Bank with a revolving capital.

Second Session.

Approach to organisation-Reaction of the villagers-Education to kindle the patriotism-The History of the Chinese aggression-Correctness of India's case.

Afternoon - Third session.

Contents of the pledge - Enrolement of members to the various forces- Maintenance of registers- Procedure for accounting the deposited labour and the money in lieu thereof-survey of the villages- selection of projects-regulation of labour.

Fourth session.

Visit to villages to have appraisal of the work under village volunteer force.

Second Day: Forenoon-First session.

Village defence-Village Defence force organisation-watch

ANd Ward- Fire Precaution and fighting-safe-guarding of lines of communication- Importance of mass drill and physical training-First Aid.

Second session.

Organisation of Youth clubs and their utilisation for special activities under Village Volunteer Force.

Afternoon- Third session.

Mahila mandals and their utilisation for special activities of women like promotion of sewing, knitting, assistance to service cooperatives-Fair price shops- Distribution of consumer's articles, Kitchen gardening, looking after the welfare of the families of Jawans.

Fourth session.

Practicals-Review of existing literature, Government Orders- Circular etc., on Village Volunteer Force-Diffusion of information-Preparation of silk screens, Posters, placards display of bulletin boards, planning and preparation of hand made and typed slides-hand outs, folders and selection of themes forwriting of slogans on walls etc.,

Third day:

Forenoon-First session.

Effective use of publicity materials and literature-Organising Radio Rural Forum-Prevention of rumour mongering and maintenance of morale.

Second session.

Promotion of recruitment to various forces-promotion of collection for National Defence Fund and Blood Bank-the types of war bonds and their promotion.

Afternoon- Third session.

Promotion of village cooperatives-consumers cooperatives-Increasing the membership, resources and the volume of credit-Marketing societies.

Fourth session.

Practicals: As on second day.

Fourth day:

Forenoon - First session.

Need for stepping up of agricultural production to meet

the emergency-Development of Panchayat lands through village volunteer force-encouraging short term crops.

Second session.

Growing of vegetables and fruits-Fuel, Forage and green manure plantations through village volunteer force.

Afternoon-Third session.

Taking up of soil conservation- Dry farming- Minor irrigation- Maintenance of field channels and village tanks-cooperative farming.

Fourth session.

Practicals: As on second day.

Fifth day: Forenoon - First session.

Reviving village leader's training camps-production of compost-Organising pest campaigns-Laying out demonstrations etc., through village volunteers force.

Second session.

Stepping up of production of mutton, fish, poultry, meat and eggs-increasing milk supply.

Afternoon- Third session.

Need for stepping up industrial production by engaging part time or underemployed labour, whole time or unskilled labour and whole time skilled labour under the village volunteer force-Training for masons, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Brickmakers and Limekilners-under taking essential constructions.

Fourth session.

Talks and discussions	..	15 sessions.
Village visits	..	1 session.
Extension practicals	..	3 sessions.
Conclusion	..	1 session.
Total 15 x 1½ +5x 1 =	..	20 sessions or 22½ hours.

No. 9/64/62-TI

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION
(Dept.of Community Development)

KRISHI BHAVAN, NEW DELHI.
JANUARY 16, 1963.

FROM

E.B.Reinboth,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

TO

The Principal,
Orientation & Study Centre,
Bhavanisagar, Coimbatore Dist.
Madras State.

SIR,

SUBJECT: <u>TRAINING IN ORIENTATION & STUDY CENTRES IV STUDY COURSE</u>.

REFERENCE: Your letter no. F.No.9/47/62-63 dt. 10th January, 1963.

** ** **

Your proposal to drop IV Study Course and to take up 5 days training course for all the Block Development Officers in Madras State in Village Volunteer Force approved.

Yours faithfully,

sd/=
(E.B.REINBOTH)
Deputy Secretary to the Govt.of India.

//true copy//

NOTE ON THE PROCEDURE.

** **

The Madras Government Order Ms. 552 dated 12.3.1963 of R.D.& L.A Department contains the daily routine and the syllabus for the adoption during the course. There are 15 sessions for which 15 distinct working papers have been prepared and circulated to each of the participants. Accepted corrections, suggested by previous batch will be read out for inforporation by each of the staff member concerned whenever the paper is taken up for discussion.

Being a large group of nearly 70 participants and above the available time of about an hour and a half for each session will have to be economised through well regulated discussions. Each participant is therefore requested to bear the following points to make the discussions effective and purposeful.

1. Each one to take only three minutes.

2. To permit others to discuss and take the second chance lastly.

3. To avoid repetitions in suggestions.

It is the intention of this centre to produce a volume containing all the working papers, with necessary modifications suggested by the various batches, summary of salient points contained in special lectures delivered by invitees and carefully drafted reports against each of these working papers. For this purpose each batch of participants will be divided into 15 groups and each group will be assigned the compilation of one report against one of these 15 working papers. They will go into the contents of the working paper, carefully note down the various points raised during the course of discussions in the class, peruse relevant literature to the extent possible within the time available, hold informal discussions amongst themselves and with the concerned staff members so that the report can contain as much of new facts as possible. These reports will have to avoid a repetition of facts contained in the working papers but should take into full account answering various questions raised against each. In some of the papers requests have been made for preparing proforma, suggesting projects and working out model schemes. These aspects will have to be fully satisfied.

They should also have an explicit relevance to the Village volunteer force scheme. One of their rooms in the dormitories can be made use of for holding informal discussions. The report so prepared should be concise and to the point and should not exceed 2 to 3 pages of typed matter normally to facilitate multiplications and appending to the volume.

The group before starting their informal discussion can elect the leader who may be the most experienced of all and a recorder who should be the best pen man of the lot. The participants are requested to see that the completed reports are arranged to be handed over through their leader to the Vice-Principal before 2.30 p.m on the last day punctually.

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List of Block Development Officers who attended the short course on Village Volunteer Force at Orientation & Study Centre, Bhavanisagar.

I. BATCH.

Sl.No.	Name of B.D.O.		Block	District.
1.	Shri E.Maharajan	..	Pappakudy	Tirunelveli
2.	Shri S.Srinivasan	..	Srivaikuntam	-do-
3.	" D.A.Jayaseelan	..	Koilpatty	-do-
4.	" A.Kalyan Sundaram	..	Sathankulam	-do-
5.	" R.S.Velayuthan	..	Ambasamudram	-do-
6.	" P.S.Subramaniam	..	Kalakad	-do-
7.	" A.Subramaniam	..	Sankarankoil	-do-
8.	" K.Paramasivan	..	Vallioor	-do-
9.	" R.Ramanujam	..	Thurinjapuram	North Arcot
10.	" S.Subramanian	..	Katpady	-do-
11.	" P.DossSubbiah	..	Arcot	-do-
12.	" S.R.Lokadoss	..	Kilpemathur	-do-
13.	" M.Muniraj	..	Cherigam	-do-
14.	" R.Seshadri	..	Cheyyar	-do-
15.	" D.John	..	Chetput	-do-
16.	" T.K.Thanikachalam	..	Kaveripakkam	-do-
17.	" Fakir Ahmad	..	Tiruppathur	-do-
18.	" K.R.Nachimuthu	..	Anthiyur	Coimbatore
19.	" V.Mayandi	..	Madathukulam	-do-
20.	" R.Seshadri	..	Dharapuram	-do-
21.	" B.Thomas	..	Perundurai	-do-
22.	" A.Krishnaswamy	..	Avanashi	-do-
23.	" K.T.Krishnaswamy	..	Pollachi	-do-
24.	" A.U.Shanmugham	..	Bhavanisagar.	-do-
25.	" K.Murugesh	..	Sulur	-do-
26.	" S.Subbiah	..	Thondamuthur	-do-
27.	" K.S.Natarajan	..	Thathiengaret	Trichy
28.	" G.Siluvaidhasan	..	Thirumanur	-do-
29.	" C.Moorthy Raj	..	Andimadam	-do-
30.	" K.Subramaniam	..	Veppenthattai	-do-
31.	" K.Vaiyapuri	..	K.Paramathi	-do-
32.	" G.E.Muthiah	..	Kulithalai	-do-
33.	" S.Joseph Samuel	..	P.U.Thirumayam	-do-
34.	" R.Vaidyanathan	..	Budalur	Tanjore
35.	" R.Rajagopalan	..	Mayaram	-do-
36.	" K.R.Rajaraman	..	Thirumangal	-do-
37.	" L.Vaidyaraman	..	Orthanad	-do-
38.	" A.Kumaraswamy	..	Pattukottai	-do-

Sl.No.	Name of B.D.O.	Block	District.
39.	Shri C.S.Kiri	Needamangalam	Tanjore
40.	" G.Ramamurthy	Vedaraniam	-do-
41.	" G.Dakshinamurthy	Ammapet	-do-
42.	" T.R.Krishnasamy	Kumbakonam	-do-
43.	" P.S.Mani	Krishnagiri	Salem
44.	" T.D.Ramanathan	Hosur	-do-
45.	" Mahammed Muttiullah	Kadayampatti	-do-
46.	" K.Sadasivan	Pudhuchatram	-do-
47.	" D.J.Anthony	Thalaivasal	-do-
48.	" R.Venkatanarayanan	Harur	-do-
49.	" K.Sivaramakrishnan	Dharmapuri	-do-
50.	" J.M.Perumal Chetty	Valapady	-do-
51.	" M.Govindaswamy	Salem	-do-
52.	" R.Puspar Amaldas	Sankari	-do-
53.	" I.A.Perpettan	Kattumannarkoil	South Arcot
54.	" M.Deva Senathipathi	Thirunavalur	-do-
55.	" C.R.Natarajulu	Kaliyanur	-do-
56.	" M.Muttiah	Vanur	-do-
57.	" D.Arumughan	Cuddalore	-do-
58.	" E.Velayuthan	Thyagadurgam	-do-
59.	" S.B.Rajasingh	Hurjur	Chingleput
60.	" M.Ponnusamy	Thirukalikundam	-do-
61.	" A.Ranganathan	Kancheepuram	-do-
62.	" K.Gopal	Sri Perumbadur	-do-
63.	" M.N.Ramakrishnan	Trivellore	-do-
64.	" N.Ramanathan	Madurandakam	-do-
65.	" T.Srinivasan	Kallal	Ramnad
66.	" S.Ramasamy	Kalliarkoil	-do-
67.	" B.S.Srinivasan	Tiruvadanai	-do-
68.	" D.V.Anthony	Sivakasi	-do-
69.	" M.A.I.Chelliah	Trichuli at M.	-do-
		Reddiapatty	-do-
70.	" S.Venkataraman	Mandapam	-do-
71.	" G.Mahalingam	Rajapalayam	-do-
72.	" S.Govinda Natarajan	Chellampatty	Madurai
73.	" P.K.Sriramulu	Kallikudi	-do-
74.	" V.Subramaniam	Sedapatti	-do-
75.	" G.Santanam	Kallupatty	-do-
76.	" So.Somosekharapandian	Thirumangalam	-do-
77.	" S.Venkataswamy	Usilampatti	-do-
78.	" R.Ramanathan	Bodinaickanur	-do-
79.	" C.Manimothiri	Thenkarai	-do-
80.	" R.Raghuraman	Ootacamund	Ootacamund
81.	" S.Narayanan	Mangalur	Tittagudi
82.	" K.Devadasan	Manchera	Kanyakumari
83.	" Joseph Raj	Melmalayanur	South Arcot

II BATCH.

1.	" T.S.Seshasayee	Lalgudi	Tiruchirapalli
2.	" D.Jabaratnam	Manaparai	-do-
3.	" J.Samuel	Karambakudi	-do-
4.	" C.M.Ponnambalam	Tiruverumbur	-do-
5.	" K.Ganapathy	Thandoni	-do-

6.	Shri T.S.Ramachandran	T.Palur	Tiruchirapalli
7.	" T.S.Krishnaswamy	Upplipuram	-do-
8.	" Sivanandam	Veppur	-do-
9.	" H.A.J.Moses	Madurantakam	Chingleput
10.	" N.Rajagopalan	Uthiramerur	-do-
11.	" S.M.Kamaluddin	Sholavaram	-do-
12.	" M.Thiraviam	Pallipet	-do-
13.	" T.A.Krishnamurthy	Padappai	-do-
14.	" C.P.Raju	Poondi	-do-
15.	" Appanarayanan	St.Thomas Mount.	-do-
16.	" K.Subramaniam	Papanasam	Tanjore
17.	" V.Subramaniam	Sirkali	-do-
18.	" S M.Thankaraj	Kottur	-do-
19.	" K.S.Krishnamurthy	Kivalur	-do-
20.	" G.Setharam	Thiruvonam	-do-
21.	" S.Srinivasan	Sethubavachatram	-do-
22.	" R.Thirunavakkarasu	Tiruvarur	-do-
23.	" R.Sethumadhavan	Thalanayar	-do-
24.	" V.Veeraraghavan	Kuthalam	-do-
25.	" T.K.Devarajulu	Komarakshi	South Arcot
26.	" S.Narayanasamy	Panrutti	-do-
27.	" A.Sivagurunathan	Thiruvanninallur	-do-
28.	" S.Venkatraman	Porto-Novo	-do-
29.	" R.Venkatesan	Kallakurichi	-do-
30.	" R.Ganapathy	Sankarapuram	-do-
31.	" A.Amaldas	Vikravandi	-do-
32.	" M.Velmurugan	Kamarapuram	-do-
33.	" D.Jayaraman	Arni	North Arcot.
34.	" R.Varadharajan	Vellore	-do-
35.	" R.M.L.Pandian	Timiri	-do-
36.	" M.Mariappan	Puthupalayam	-do-
37.	" M.R.Swaminathan	Gudiyatham	-do-
38.	" G.Santhaseelan	Kandili	-do-
39.	" L.N.Ranganathan	Madanur	-do-
40.	" A.Arul John	Thellar	-do-
41.	" M.A.Hussain Pillai	Mecheri	Salem
42.	" E.R.Jayaraman	Namakkal	-do-
43.	" S.R.Venugopal	Vepannapalli	-do-
44.	" J.Stanley Thomas	Shoolagiri	-do-
45.	" R.Dasarathan	Karipatti	-do-
46.	" T.K.Ramachandran	Palacode	-do-
47.	" A.Palanisamy	Pandaram	-do-
48.	" D.Kolandaivelu	Macdonald Choultry	-do-
49.	" K.Srinivasan	Pallipaliam	-do-
50.	" Y.Narayana Rao	Panrutti	-do-
51.	" S.Ramasubramaniam	Gangavalli	-do-
52.	" V.Rajagopal	Mohanur	-do-
53.	" A.Isakhi	Singanallur	Coimbatore
54.	" S.Kuppuswamy	Modakurichi	-do-
55.	" Nagarajagopal	Palladam	-do-
56.	" N.Anantharaman	Gobichettipalayam	-do-
57.	" L.S.Ramaswami	Moolanur	-do-
58.	" D.K.Rangarajan	Annur	-do-
59.	" Chevanna	Nambiyur	-do-
60.	" V.Subramaniam	Erode	-do-

61.Shri	S.Appavu	Annamalai	Coimbatore
62."	K.Palaniandi	Palani	Madurai
63."	J.William Paul	Thoppampatty	-do-
64."	S.M.Ramadoss	Madurai West	-do-
65."	Venkatasamy Raju	Uthampalayam	-do-
66."	M.Devarajan	Theni	-do-
67."	M.Sethuvedamurthy	Chinnamanur	-do-
68."	S.Kaliappan	Cumbum	-do-
69."	M.Kunchithapadam	Oddanchatram	-do-
70."	S.Ananthan	Narikudi	Ramanathapuram
71."	P.Palanisamy	Singampuneri	-do-
72."	S.Ramanujam	Watrap	-do-
73."	Pitchaikannan	Virudhunagar	-do-
74."	Sethuramalinga Pandian	Sakkottai	-do-
75."	K.Subramaniam	Tiruchendur	Tirunelveli
76."	A.Sevagapandian	Radhapuram	-do-
77."	M.Somasundaram	Pudur	-do-
78."	P.Dhanaraj	Manur	-do-
79."	K.Kalidas	Tuticorin	-do-
80."	A.Irudayaswamy	Vasudevanallur	-do-
81."	T.S.Krishnaswamy	Uppliapuram	-do-
82."	S.Gopalakrishnan	Tenkasi	-do-
83."	K.Chotajan	Musiri	-do-
84."	G.Gnanasigamani	Agasteeswaram	Kanyakumari
85."	R.Srinivasan	Thuckalay	-do-
86."	P.Narayanan Nambiar	Gudalur	Nilgiris
87."	R.Varadarajan	Vellore	North Arcot

III BATCH.

1.Shri	S.Narasimhan	Thottiam	Tiruchy
2."	M.Natesan	Alathur	-do-
3."	K.Dhasappan	Pullambadi	-do-
4."	P.Siddarajan	Kadavur	-do-
5."	M.D.Neelakantan	K.Paramatty	-do-
6."	G.Venkatesan	Manikandam	-do-
7."	V.Sambamurthy	Pattukottai	Tanjore
8."	P.Karuppannan	Mannargudi	-do-
9."	V.Sethuramalingam	Kedavasal	-do-
10."	T.S.Sivaprakasam	Muthupet	-do-
11."	K.Sivaramakrishnan	Anaikaranchatram	-do-
12."	R.Kandasamy	K.V.Kuppam	North Arcot
13."	K.Varadarajan	Natrampalli	-do-
14."	D.S.Satyavijayan	Anaicut	-do-
15."	Y.Karuppiah	Arcot	-do-
16."	J.Srinivasalu	Vembakkam	-do-
17."	N.C.Sadagopan	Sholingur	-do-
18."	H.Parasuraman	Arokonam	-do-
19."	N.S.Gurusamy(V.P.RETC)	S.V.Nagaram	-do-
20."	L.J.George Aruldoss	Wandiwash	-do-
21."	T.R.Kunchithapatham	Ulundurpet	South Arcot
22."	P.Natarajan	Kanai	-do-
23."	P.Madhavan	Nallur	-do-
24."	P.Varadharajan	Tirukkoilur	-do-
25."	T.Rajaram	Olakkur	-do-
26."	Josephraj	Melmalayanur	-do-

27.Shri	Sp.Perumal	Villivakkam	Chingleput
28."	A.Chidambaram	Thiruvellore	-do-
29."	B.K.Mathan	Uthukottai	-do-
30."	K.Pankrose	Thiruporur	-do-
31."	N.Chakrapani	Tiruttani	-do-
32."	S.David Samuel	Gummudipoondi	-do-
33."	V.Venkataramanappa	Thally	Salem
34."	Umapathy	Sandamangalam	-do-
35."	Sundararajan	Peddanaickenpalayam	-do-
36."	V.Shanmugam	Tiruchengode	-do-
37."	K.M.Swamiappan	Veerapandy	-do-
38."	C.Devarajan	Namagiripet	-do-
39."	M.D.Chellayya	Uthangarai	-do-
40."	G.N.Ramasamy	Barugur	-do-
41."	S.C.Marimuthu	Koluthur	-do-
42."	B.V.S.Jesudasan	Vellakoil	Coimbatore
43."	C.S.Thirumalaisamy	Talavady	-do-
44."	K.P.Govindapisharody	Bhavani	-do-
45."	P.A.S.Solaman	Perundurai	-do-
46."	N.M.Lingam	Tiruppur	-do-
47."	E.V.Ramanathan	S.S.Kulam	-do-
48."	V.L.Venkatasubramanian	Madukkarai	-do-
49."	N.Ramasamy	Thukkanaickenpalayam	-do-
50."	A.Ramasamy	Rajakkamangalam	Kanyakumari
51."	K.V.Krishnamurthy	Mudukulathur	Ramnad
52."	K.S.S.Kamal Baksha	Kannangudi	-do-
53."	K.Andiappan	Kamudhi	-do-
54."	S.Soundararajan	Ramanathapuram	-do-
55."	S.Kamaraiya	Bogalur	-do-
56."	S.Muthanandan	Tiruppathur	-do-
57."	A.Md.Abdulla	Udangudi	Tirunelveli
58."	S.Nambi	Kuruvikulam	-do-
59."	G.K.Sigamony	Karungulam	-do-
60."	K.Kandasamy	Manur	-do-
61."	S.V.Ramasubramanyan	Madurai East	Madurai
62."	M.Balakrishnan	Tirupparangunnam	-do-
63."	S.K.Lingam	Alanganallur	-do-
64."	P.N.Dorairaj	Authur at Semliam	-do-
65."	K.Subramania Pillai	Vadamadurai	-do-

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IV. BATCH.

1. Shri	R.Sethuramalingam	Sivaganga	Ramanathapuram
2. "	K.P.Raghavan	Thiruppuvanam	-do-
3."	M.Periasamy	Devakottai	-do-
4."	S.Madanagopal	Ilayankudi	-do-
5."	V.Nammalvar	Paramakudi	-do-
6."	A.Nagoor Gani	R.S.Mangalam	-do-
7."	A.Ahmed Hussain	Tiruppulani	-do-
8."	S.Palanisamy	Vadipatty	Madurai
9."	M.Gopalsamy	Melur I	-do-
10."	P.S.S.Pandian	Reddiarchatram	-do-
11."	B.Samaiyan	Shanarpatty	-do-
12."	S.Ameer Batcha	Kodaikanal	-do-
13."	N.Peter Jabamani	Vedasandur	-do-

14.Shri	J.D.Christo Dass	Kotagiri	Nilgiris
15."	S.Thirupathy	Alangulam	Tirunelveli
16."	S.Chidambaram	Ottapidaram	-do-
17."	S.Mohammed Abdul Kasim	Melaneelathanallur	-do-
18."	C.Sankara Pandian	Alvarthirunagari	-do-
19."	C.S.Arokiaswamy	Tharamangalam	Salem
20."	Thirumaliah	Kelamangalam	-do-
21."	S.Muthukumar	Kavinpatnam	-do-
22."	R.S.Srinivasan	Pappiredipatty	-do-
23."	M.Sankariah	Sembanarkoil	Tanjore
24."	T.S.Rajagopalan	Tiruvidamarudur	-do-
25."	K.S.Karuppiah	Tiruppanandal	-do-
26."	S.Varadachari	Nagapatnam	-do-
27."	S.Govindan	Tiruvaiyarn	-do-
28."	S.Subramaniam	Peruvurani	-do-
29."	H.Ramakrishnan	Thiruthuraipoondi	-do-
30."	K.Swaminathan	Mugaiyur	South Arcot
31."	V.Vedam	Gingee	-do-
32."	Selvaraj	Markanam	-do-
33."	S.Chithra Puthran	Kurunjipadi	-do-
34."	A.S.Adhithan	Bhavanagiru	-do-
35."	P.Rangasamy	Kangayam	Coimbatore
36."	P.Subbia	Kundadam	-do-
37."	V.Arunachalam	Uthukuli R.S.	-do-
38."	R.Kuppuswamy	Perur	-do-
39."	K.Krishnaswamy	Kodumudi	-do-
40."	K.Paramaswamy	Turaiyur	Trichi
41."	Sethuraman	Sendurai	-do-
42."	M.Ramaswamy	Srirangam	-do-
43."	K.R.Govindarajan	Perambalur	-do-
44."	K.C.Ramanathan	Manachanallur	-do-
45."	T.S.Govindarajan	Annavasal	-do-
46."	A.Dasarathan	Wallajapet	North Arcot
47."	M.Krishnan	Kamiampadi	-do-
48."	N.Sivaprakasam	Nemili	-do-
49."	C.Ranganayakulu	Anakkavur	-do-
50."	S.V.Ramaswamy	Alangayam	-do-
51."	N.T.Harris Daniel	Pernambat	-co-
52."	A.S.Ratnam	Poonamallee	Chingleput
53."	P.A.Jayavelu	Kadambathur	-do-
54."	A.Chockanathan	Walajabad	-do-
55."	S.M.Kandaswamy	Kottamkolathur	-do-
56."	S.Chockalingam	Melpuram	Kanyakumari.
57."	A.Grant	Killiyoor	-do-
58."			
59."			
60."			

V. BATCH.

1. "	T.M.Chelliah Doss	Cheramahadevi	Tirunelveli
2. "	S.M.Ramiah	Shekottai	-do-
3. "	S.Muthiah	Nanguneri	-do-
4. "	T.R.Venkita Krishnan	Kadayam	-do-
5. "	B.P.Ryan	Kadayanallur	-do-
6. "	T.Chelliah	Kayattar	-do-
7. "	M.Francis	Kilapavur	-do-
8. "	V.Saravanamuthu	Laxminaickenpalayam	Coimbatore

9. Shri	K.N.Kannuswamy	Gudimangalam	Coimbatore
10."	S.Chandramouly	Tiruppur	-do-
11."	S.Govindarajulu	P.N.Palayam	-do-
12."	K.Ponnuswamy	Udamalpet	-do-
13."	U.A.Ramanathan	Kinathukkadavu	-do-
14."	M.Srinivasan	Modakurichy	-do-
15."	L.D.V.Pandian	Ponnamaravathy	Tiruchi
16."	C.K.Rajagopalan	Tiruvarankulam	-do-
17."	S.Bhoovarahaswamy	Arimalam	-do-
18."	K.V.Ramaswamy	Marungapuri	-do-
19."	S.J.Krishnan	Vaiyampatti	-do-
20."	K.Janardhanan	Viralimalai	-do-
21."	R.John Williams	Jayamkondan	-do-
22."	K.M.Kandaswamy	Krishnarayapuram	-do-
23."	S.Periaswamy	Karur	-do-
24."	M.M.Chandrahasan	Aravankurichi	-do-
25."	M.C.Venkateswaran	Kasthambadi	N.Arcot.
26."	K.R.Vasudevan	Pernamallur	-do-
27."	C.R.Ganesan	Tiruvannamalai	-do-
28."	K.Malayappan	Annicut	-do-
29."	P.Jayachandar	Natrampalli	-do-
30."	B.Govind(V.P.RETC)	T.Kallupatti	Madurai
31."	M.Lakshminarayan	Dindigul	-do-
32."	V.Govindarajulu	Batlagundu	-do-
33."	R.Muniswamy	Palayam	-do-
34."	Isaac Sargunam	Melur South	-do-
35."	R.Subbaraman	Natham	Ramnad
36."	P.Pandian	Aruppukottai	-do-
37."	T.Virabahu	Srivilliputtur	-do-
38."	P.Sd.Sheriff	Vembakottai	-do-
39."	A.Kuppuswamy	Manamadurai	-do-
40."	Gnanaprakasam	Kariapatti	-do-
41."	J.T.Cruz	Mailam	S.Arcot
42."	V.R.Sivagnanasubramaniam	Vridhachalam	-do-
43."	T.Arasamani	Chinna Salem	-do-
44."	R.Sunder Ghandi	Vallam	-do-
45."	S.Chockalingam	Rishivandiyam	-do-
46."	K.V.Viswanathan	Kolli Hills	Salem
47."	K.V.Rajagopalan	Konganapuram	-do-
48."	K.Kanagasabapathy	Erumaipatty	-do-
49."	M.Abdul Khadir	Elachipalayam	-do-
50."	P.M.Swaminathan	Attur	-do-
51."	N.Pranatharthiharan	Panamarathupatti	-do-
52."	A.Arunachalam	Kabilamalai	-do-
53."	S.Panchapakesan	Mallasamudram	-do-
54."	K.Narasimhan	Kannandur	-do-
55."	Abdul Subhan	Paramathi	-do-
56."	N.Padmanabhan	Adappadi	-do-
57."	A.Md.Sheriff	Nallampalli	-do-
58."	Chelliah (A.B.D.O)	Mallasamudram	-do-
59."	T.C.Poochiappan	Rasipuram	-do-
60."	S.Sethuraman	Chithamur	Chingleput
61."	S.A.Babu	Tiruvalangadu	-do-
62."	V.Krishnan	Acharapakkam	-do-
63."	S.Nataraja Mudaliar	Thanjavur	Tanjore
64."	R.Krishnamurthy	Koradacheri	-do-

65. Shri	T.P.Nagamuthu	Pattukottai	Tanjore
66. "	K.Muthuswamy	Valangiman	-do-
67."	C.Nargunasigamani	Nannilam	-do-
68."	S.Yoccoobshah	Madukkur	-do-
69."	H.J.Nanjan	Coonoor	Nilgiris
70."	D.Nagalingam	Thovala	Kanyakumari
71."	K.Ramaswamy	Thiruvattar	-do-
72."	C.John Wilson	Kuruthenkode	-do-

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" What is needed is but the social application of the individual's approach. It is a wrong notion that the interests of the individual clashes with that of the Society. No mother ever complained that her interest clashed with those of her children. May be the so-called economist has no place in her theory. But is it not high time for us to realise that our self-interest is best served through the fulfilment of larger society interests ? "

VINOBAJI

நூலகம்